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THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 18. JUNE 1st, 1808.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

REMARKS ON THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY.

THE constitution of the general system of education throughout the French dominions, the recent edict for which appears in the last number of the Athenæum, develops an important part of that plan for subjugating every exertion of the human faculties to the immediate controul of government, which is to be traced in all the institutions of the present monarch of France. It cannot, therefore, be uninteresting to bestow a few remarks in elucidation of its nature and tendency.

By the word *university* is here understood not a single local institution, but the entire system or general establishment for the purpose of national education, as laid down in a code of regulations. Of this system, every part has a reference to the whole: it is a machine consisting of a great number of subordinate movements, but all having the same spring of motion; and conspiring to a common effect. The fundamental principle is announced in the article that "no school or establishment for education of any kind can be formed apart from the imperial university, or without the authorisation of its head." On the will of this head, therefore, which, in the last resort, is the emperor himself, is to depend whatever shall become matter of public instruction to the rising generation throughout the French empire—an immense and incalculable source of power over men's minds, as the military system is over their bodies! Something like an exception seems to exist with respect to the ancient diocesan seminaries; these, however, are bound to conform to regulations approved by the sovereign.

What are denominated *academies* are subordinate systems, each entire in itself, and comprehending the whole circle of education, from the studies of what are usually termed universities, down to those of schools

schools for reading and writing, with the exception of the schools for the three old faculties of divinity, law, and physic, which have their own peculiar establishments. The number of the academies is to be equal to that of courts of appeal, which, in the statistical accounts of France, are reckoned at 31; and probably the chief seats of the academies will in general be the same with those of the courts. If to these be added the two protestant seminaries of Strasburg and Geneva, the French dominions will appear to be amply provided with establishments of education of the higher order. The addition of two faculties to the former number, namely, those of sciences and letters, is a remarkable novelty, tending to augment the fund of academical honours, and consequently, the influence of the university.

The *bases of instruction in the schools* is one of the most observable heads. The first of these is stated to be "the precepts of the catholic religion." As no exception is specified, it would seem that protestants must submit to have their children during the early periods of education trained in the principles of the catholic faith. For, even supposing the seminaries of Strasburg and Geneva to contain within themselves the inferior as well as the superior schools, their distance from many parts of the empire will render it impossible for the poorer classes of protestants in those parts to avail themselves of such an advantage. It is possible, indeed, that private protestant schools may be permitted under the general superintendence; but this would be only an indulgence, liable to be revoked at the pleasure of the grand-master.

Another basis is, "fidelity to the emperor, the imperial monarchy, and the Napoleon dynasty." As it must be the first object of usurped power to maintain itself, such a clause was to be expected. The policy, however, of thus reminding youth that there have been other dynasties and forms of government, may be questioned. If a sovereign makes his people happy, such securities are not needed; if otherwise, they are unavailing.

Under the head of "obligations contracted by the members of the university" is comprized a system of the most profound obedience, with an engagement on the part of the teachers not to quit the service without the consent of the grand-master, and with the additional degradation of being bound to act as spies and informers upon each other. The plan of inspection forms an essential part of this machinery of discipline. It is conducted by officers of the university not connected with particular academies, and nominated by the grand-master, who may also appoint inspectors extraordinary at his pleasure. By their means, together with the *espionage* above noticed, it is impossible that any principles or practices should obtain in any part of the system which the government may disapprove. And as all private schools and colleges are equally submitted to the authority and open to the inspection of the grand-master, who, after consulting with the council of the university, may shut up any of them upon a complaint preferred against them, it may be affirmed that no novelty of method or doctrine can gain a footing throughout the French dominions

nions without being observed. Nor, indeed, can improvements in the choice of books or mode of teaching take place in any private seminary, since they are all under the controul of the council of the university, which will take care that no superiority shall exist in them over their own schools.

The obligation to celibacy, extending to all masters below the professors of lyceums, is a servitude which cannot fail of being oppressive to susceptible minds, and will probably operate unfavourably upon the morals. It seems to be an economical regulation; though, as it is coupled with the prohibition of the entrance of women into the interior of lyceums and colleges, it may be construed into precaution against female seductions of any kind.

On a general survey of this system of national education, it will appear to be planned with great skill and judgment for its intended object, and to contain many wholesome regulations which might be advantageously adopted in similar institutions. Nor can it be doubted that, if duly carried into effect, it will diffuse a certain degree of knowledge throughout the French dominions, and promote improvement in certain branches. But this improvement will be limited to the practical sciences and ornamental literature; for, instruction being made a department of government, and rendered entirely subservient to its views, no free enquiry will be permitted relative to points on which it has thought proper to decide. We may be assured, therefore, that in France every effort to free the mind from the shackles of authority will be suppressed; and that nothing great or generous can proceed from establishments, the first object of which is to train youth in a passive uniformity of opinion relative to the most important topics of human research.

A.

For the Athenæum.

ON THE DANCING OF THE ANCIENTS.

IN the following paper I have put together a few observations on the Dancing of the Ancients, which were omitted in my last (vol. II. p. 597). The custom of dancing in the spring of the year round a pole adorned with garlands of flowers, so general amongst our more rustic forefathers, is gradually becoming obsolete; and it is only in a few secluded hamlets that we find the cheerful villagers annually renewing a festival, which seemed to recal for a time the manners of a poetical Arcadia. Amongst the diversions of a rural life, it was natural, that when "The bright morning star came dancing from the East, and led with her the flowery May," the youth of the village should assemble, and welcome with festive dances the opening spring. A custom very similar to this seems to have been the

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χοροστασία of the Byzantines, celebrated at the same season; as we learn from an inscription for the statue of Helladia, which seems to have been erected on a spot called Sosthenium, where this festival was held. An annual χοροστασία, however, appears to have been observed, not only by the citizens of Byzantium, but by most of the inhabitants of Asia Minor, as may be collected from the following lines of Dionysius Periegetes, which shine with unusual splendor amid "the dry desert of a thousand lines."

Πολλοὶ γὰρ λειμῶνες ἐν Ἀσίῃ τηλεθόωσιν,
ἔξοχα δ' ἄμπεδιον Μαιάνδριον, ἐνθα Καύστρου
ἥσυχα καχλάζοντος ἐπ' ῥέει ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ.
οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ γυναικας ὀνόσσαι, αἱ περὶ κεινο
θεῖον ἔδος, χρυσῶιο κατ' ἰζύος ἄμμα βαλοῦσαι,
δοχεῦνται, θηητὸν ἐλίσσόμεναι περὶ κύκλον,
εἴτε Διωνύσοιο χοροστασίας τελέουσιν.
σὺν καὶ παρθεναῖ, νεοθηλῆες οἷά τε νεβροὶ,
σκαίρουσιν τῇσιν δὲ περὶ σμαραγεῦντες ἄηται
ἱμερτοὺς δονέουσιν ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνας.

Nor mean the beauties which Cayster views,
Who through rich plains his winding course pursues.
There lovely troops, whose zones embroider'd shine,
To Bacchus oft the mazy dance intwine:
There virgins, active as the mountain fawn,
Beat the green turf, and hail the festal morn:
While all around the Zephyr's wanton air
Fills their loose robes and waves their auburn hair.

I alluded in my last to the absurdity of the modern opera. There is a passage in Lucian so applicable to the new ballet of Deianire, that I cannot refrain from transcribing it. *Ενίοτε καὶ περιάδων τὰ ἱαμβεῖα, καὶ, τὸ δὲ ἄσχιστον, μελωδῶν τὰς συμφοράς καὶ μέχρι μὲν Ἀνδρομάχῃ τις, ἢ Ἐκάβῃ ἐστὶ, φορητὸς ἢ ᾠδή. ὅταν δὲ Ἡρακλῆς αὐτὸς εἰσελθὼν μοιᾶδῃ, ἐπιλαθόμενος αὐτοῦ, καὶ μήτε τὴν λεοντὴν αἰδεσθεὶς, μήτε τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ περικεῖται, σολοικίαν εὐφρονῶν εἰκότως φαίη ἂν τις τὸ πρᾶγμα.*—"Sometimes chanting about iambic ditties; and, what is worst of all, singing an account of his misfortunes. And, indeed, as long as it is an Andromache or a Hecuba, this quavering is very tolerable. But when Hercules himself comes on the stage, and forgets himself so far as to sing a solo, having no respect for his lion's skin or club, any man in his sound mind would pronounce it to be a solæcism in common sense."

Minuets seem to have been danced on gala days at the drawing room of their Trojan majesties, in which some of Priam's numerous family displayed a well-turned leg, to show that not only the Greeks were *εὐκνημίδες*; and prided themselves, perhaps, on exhibiting to the greatest advantage the new cut of a purple sandal. The poor old monarch vents his anger against the male branches of the royal family

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of Troy, by telling them that their excellence consisted only in dancing and such frivolous exercises. The lines may be paraphrased thus :

Of these by war's untimely stroke bereft,
A recreant herd of worthless sons is left.
They by foul crimes have stain'd their race divine,
Skill'd in the dance or song obscene to join :
Bold, to pervert their country's wealth alone,
And prodigal of riches not their own.

Which, I am afraid, is too true a description of more than one race of princes nominally descended from Ilus.

To the illustrations which I gave in my last of the attention paid by the ancients to a graceful and measured gait, may be added Babrias ap. Suid. v. Πυρρίχαις. Ovid. A. Am. 3. Aristænet. Ep. I. Athen. XIV. p. 628.

I may add also, that there were three species of theatrical dancing, tragic, comic, and that used in the satyric dramas, distinguished by the names of ἑμμέλεια, κórδαξ, and σίκυννις. The second of these was not very decent ; and from the account given by the scholiast on Aristophanes, Nub. 540, it appears to have resembled the dances performed at Rome by the "Lyristriæ" from Gades. They were both admitted after dinner. Synes. p. 178. Juv. xiv. 162. The person who danced it was said ἔλκειν κórδακα. I have never seen any account of the mode in which it was performed, but from the above phrase it seems that they used some sort of rope ; and Terence probably alludes to this dance when he says, "Tu inter eas restim ductitans saltabis." This, I believe, is the opinion of Spanheim : and Dacier is certainly wrong in taking it in a metaphorical sense. I will take this opportunity of suggesting a correction of a fragment of Mnesimachus in Athenæus, book 9, which has hitherto baffled the ingenuity of the commentators. Describing the festivities going on in the house, he says,

Κρατὴρ ἐξεῖροίβδητ' οἶνον
πρόποσις χωρεῖ· λείπεται σκórδαξ·
ἀκολαστανεῖ νοῦς μεираκίων·
πάντες δ' εἶδον τὰ κατωθεν αἶνω.

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The second line is manifestly corrupt. The excellent German critics vary in their remedies ; one restores the metre by reading κórδαξ ; a second goes a step farther, and proposes ἔλκεται ; and a third, adhering very closely to the "ductus literarum," suggests ἄγεται. The remark of Schweighæuser on this correction of Jacobs's is amusing. "Percommode id sanè, si modo in vulgatâ scripturâ, quam & tuentur ambo codices, & rectè (ut mihi videtur) defendit Casaubonus, quidquam desideraretur." A specimen, this, of metrical accuracy. I have little doubt but that the following approaches at least to the true reading.

Κρατὴρ ἐξεῖροίβδητ' οἶνον·
πρόποσις χωρεῖ· λείπεται κórδαξ
ἀκολασταίνει νοῦς μεираκίων·
παντὴ δ' εἶδον τὰ κάτωθεν αἶνω.

In the fourth book occurs the following confirmation of this conjecture. Συμφῆναι γὰρ βουλόμενος ὁ Αλεξίς τὴν ἀκολασίαν τῆς παρασκευῆς, προσέθηκε τὸ λίπεσθαι.

σκιυάζειτ', εὐωχῆσθε, προπόσεις πίνετε,
λίπεσθε, ματτυάζειτ'.

What is meant by this word it will be better for the reader to find out than for me to explain. Mnesimachus himself, however, is more explicit in p. 54. The only difficulty which occurs to me is the transitive usage of ἀκολασταίνω. I am not prepared to furnish any other instance; but χαλιπαίνω, which is a verb of a similar form, and usually neuter, is used by Homer in an active sense.

I had almost forgotten to remark, that the Spanish dances performed in the time of Martial answer exactly to the descriptions given by travellers of the Sarabanda at this day. There is also another peculiarity, which has found its way to modern times; the use of Castanets. These instruments, which add great vivacity and spirit to the dance, were called by the ancients "*crotala*." They were formed of a reed split and fastened to the fingers. Macrobius* says, that, as early as the Punic wars, the sons of senators went to a public dancing school, and learned to dance with "*crotala*," where Scipio Æmilianus professed to have seen more than five hundred youths of both sexes engaged in this exercise. Not unlike these were the κρίμβαλα, made of shells, bone, or ivory, which were rattled to the steps of the dancer. I know not whether the latter are represented in the statue of a Fawn dancing. Gemmæ Florentinæ. tom. II. plate 57, if they are, they resemble the modern cymbals.

In the lines before adduced from Dionysius, a peculiarity of dress is mentioned, which appears to have been generally used by female dancers. Longus Pastor. I. p. 5. Ed. Salmas. Ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἐξὸν μιδίαμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν· τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα, χορεία ἦν ὀρχουμένων.

Many other interesting particulars on the dancing of the ancients occur in several authors. Lucian has written a treatise expressly on this subject. It is probable that the work of Meursius on the same may contain many of the facts here stated; but it is a book which I have never been able to get a sight of.

B. J. C.

* Sat. III. 14. Anthol. p. 220.

EXPRESSION OF SHAKESPEARE DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THE writer of "Synonymic Elucidations" has said, in speaking of the words, "Died every day she lived," the expression of Rowe, is sheer nonsense." To what Rowe he means to ascribe them,

them, the tragedian or the poetess, I know not; but, surely, he could not be ignorant, that, whichever may have used them, they belong originally to neither the one nor the other, but are, in reality, the words of Shakespeare. Macduff, if I mistake not,* after having heard Malcolm's description of himself, reproaches him with the example of his pious mother—a woman, who, he says, was ever on her knees, and 'died every day she lived.'

Now, Sir, that one of Shakespeare's expressions should inconsiderately be termed "sheer nonsense" is what I cannot patiently bear; I affirm it to be not *sense* only, but a very beautiful oxymoron also.

I allow that a scrupulous adherence to the original meaning of words is one of the greatest of verbal beauties, a lurking grace, which, however it may be overlooked by the vulgar and superficial, cannot fail to attract and conciliate the learned and polite. But when a word is of an etymology so obscure and uncertain, that few, even of the learned, know any thing more of it than the sense which common usage hath affixed to it, it becomes necessary to consider nothing but this adscititious and metaphorical signification, and to regard the word as a primitive. Such an one is *to die*: it might originally be, as I believe almost all the words expressive of the same idea are (to *expire*, or the equivalent term, to *give*, or *yield, up the ghost*, to *depart*, to *be gone* [as the Greek *οιχισθαι*, and the Latin *decedere*, whence also to *decease*] to *breathe one's last*, &c.) what Aristotle calls *μεταφορα απ' ιδιης επι γενος*, a synecdoche, a taking of the part for the whole; but it undoubtedly now presents no other idea to the mind than that of *ceasing to live*, 'ending,' 'finishing' (as Shakespeare uses the two words, in exact conformity with the Greek *τελευτασθαι*) and thus Malcolm's mother is, with exquisite propriety, said to cease (every day) to live, while yet alive, i. e. to be, to the apprehension of others, alive, while, regarding only her own feelings, she was so abstracted from every thing earthly, as to cease receiving any idea through her senses, to cease being affected by surrounding objects, to cease living.

Surely the expression, 'a dying life,' is not 'sheerer nonsense' than a 'living death,' used by another of our poets: surely, to say of a woman, that she 'died every day she lived,' is not 'sheerer nonsense' than to tell a person, with the Latin epigram, '*ante—quam moriari, mori.*'

I am, Sir, &c.

κ. ν.

* I write from memory, having neither Shakespeare nor the *Athenæum* before me.

For the *Athenæum*.

ON FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

BOSWELL, in his entertaining medley called "the Life of Johnson," has recorded the following saying of that dictatorial sage.

sage. "When I say that all governments are alike, I consider that in no government power can be abused long. Mankind will not bear it. If a sovereign oppresses his people to a great degree, they will rise and cut off his head. There is a remedy in human nature that will keep us safe under every form of government.' V. i. p. 367. If this sentence was not a sally in the heat of conversation, probably elicited by the doctor's love of contradicting what any one else advanced, it is a singular instance of the incorrectness of his reasoning on these topics. Passing over the scope he seems to give to the resistance of subjects, and the indifference with which he speaks of cutting off king's heads—strokes of *jacobinism* which could scarcely have been expected from him—there is the strange absurdity of considering it as the same thing whether evils are prevented, or are redressed after they have been felt. Let us apply the same mode of arguing to a more familiar case. "When I say that it is no matter what regimen a man keeps, I consider, that if he eats or drinks too much he will make himself sick, and will be obliged to fast or take physic. There is in the human constitution a remedial power, which, after a certain process of suffering, will bring the machine right again."

The exactness of this parallel cannot, I think, be disputed; and if the maxim is false and absurd in the latter case, it must be the same in the former. The government of a state, like the regimen of a human body, is intended to prevent disorders, and preclude the necessity of painful and dangerous remedies, which, in themselves, are as much an evil as the diseases they are meant to cure. Though the *loyal* James Howell, the letter-writer, said, coolly enough, after the execution of Charles I., "I will attend with patience how England will thrive, now that she is let blood in the basilical vein, and cured, as they say, of the king's-evil;" yet a man less loyal in principle might lament the severity of the treatment, and wish that a better balance of powers at that period had rendered it unnecessary. Pope, indeed, seems to encourage the same indifference to political systems in his noted couplet,

For Forms of Government let Fools contest;
Whate'er is best administered, is best:

but his commentator, who justly observes that these lines, if so understood, oppose his own express preceding words, contends that therefore their meaning *must* be different; though it does not clearly appear what else they can mean. Doubtless the government that is *best* administered, that is, most for the happiness of the people, is best; but the question recurs, what kind of government is most likely to be so administered? and surely all *forms* are not of the same tendency in this respect.

The position of Dr. Johnson is not less erroneous historically than logically. It is very far from being true that oppressed people have always risen against their tyrants, and still farther that their insurrections have been successful. The records of mankind rather exhibit
a perpetual

a perpetual succession of oppressors, some of whom, indeed, have revenged upon their predecessors the evils they inflicted, but without any permanent amelioration of the lot of the governed. If we look abroad at the present day, after six thousand years of civil dissensions, what do we see but an acquiescence, nearly universal, in exercises of authority, so far from conducing to the general good, that there is scarcely a point in which they do not thwart private felicity. A neighbouring country, worked into frenzy by long oppression, after bleeding very freely both in the "basilical" and every other vein, has subsided into a state of passive despondent submission to an usurped authority, infinitely more galling and rigorous than that which it threw off; and has become the instrument of extending the same iron sway over all Europe, with the exception of one island.

What is that island? It is the seat of a form of government, the most nicely balanced and adjusted, the most carefully planned and vigilantly supported, that the world ever saw; and surely the many arduous struggles about it have not been the "contest of fools." Its form is, in fact, its essence. That combination of different orders and interests by which its legislature is constituted, together with the publicity of its legislative proceedings, and the freedom of discussion, are the real safeguards against those abuses of authority which the immense power necessarily placed in the hands of the executive government cannot but tend to generate. The totality of public power is, indeed, by its nature unlimited; but the limitation of each branch of it by express stipulations, and the check given by one to another, creates all the difference between a tyranny and a constitution. Never, then, let an indifference towards forms enter into the political feelings of this country! If it does, not only the present constitution will be overthrown, but the succeeding anarchy will infallibly terminate in some kind of despotism; for a nation can never be entrusted to secure its own liberty, without attachments already fixed by habit to certain modes of administering government favourable to freedom.

England and America at the close of their civil wars had long-received notions of legitimate authority to recur to, which soon healed the public wounds, and restored an orderly course of administration. France, in the same conjuncture, had nothing left worthy of renewal, and therefore, after the wildest innovations, sunk into submission to a single will. Ancient forms may be improved with the progress of knowledge and experience; but it must be done in conformity with their own principles, and with the preservation of their essential parts. The bulk of a nation can never be sufficiently enlightened, or free from passion and prejudice, to concur in an entirely new system, recommended only by abstract ideas of utility. If they are not attached to *forms*, they will be attached to *men*, and their partialities will certainly lead them to excessive and misplaced confidence. Nothing, indeed, is a stronger proof of the want of a constitution, properly so called, than placing the public trust in times of difficulty upon an individual, rather than upon a national body. This circumstance constitutes one of the most observable differences between popular and

monarchical governments. Rome, when Hannibal was at her gates, confided in a senate, the depository of the combined wisdom of the state, and actuated by an unchangeable spirit. Rome at a later period, when pressed by the inroads of barbarians, had nothing to trust to but the character of the emperor of the day, or his favourite.

It has been a subject of controversy, whether national character creates forms of government, or whether these forms create national characters. That they reciprocally influence each other cannot be doubted; but on considering the very different kinds of government in which nations similar in origin and bodily temperament have settled, it would appear, that while local circumstances or accidents have chiefly conduced to form these various governments, the formation of national character has been a subsequent effect. Lycurgus and Solon legislated for two neighbouring tribes of the same nation; but the operations of their several institutions rendered Athens and Sparta as different from each other in manners and principles as if they had been seated in distant parts of the globe. It would, I fear, be paying too great a compliment to the primitive character of the people of this island to assert that their extraordinary attachment to liberty, and their valour in its defence, were the causes of the establishment of a free government here, while so many nations of the same stock sunk into a state of political slavery. But since its constitution has been fortunately settled on a firm basis of public freedom, it has been manifestly instrumental in producing a national character different from, and, we may boldly affirm, in several respects superior to, that of every other European country. Its influence is rendered strikingly apparent by a comparison of the English with the German character. Both people have a frankness and honesty of disposition derived from their Gothic ancestry; but while long habits of rigorous subordination, enforced by exertions of arbitrary power, and by a gradation of ranks which admits of no intercommunity between the high and low, have rendered the German formal, complimentary, and submissive to authority, the Englishman is distinguished by an air of independence, a disregard to ceremonial forms, and a spirit of resistance to assumed superiority, naturally flowing from a polity in which

Even the peasant boasts his rights to scan,
And learns to venerate himself as *man*.

The natural effect of the feudal constitution was to produce a martial, high-spirited and turbulent order of nobility, of whom the remains were lately seen in Poland, and are probably now to be found in Hungary, and who singularly contrast with the effeminate and servile nobles of absolute monarchies, who exist but in a court, and whose fate depends upon the nod of a prince or a minister. How greatly habitual slavery debases the human character has been remarked from the earliest periods; and its effects are equally obvious upon the hardy native of the north, and the languid inhabitant of the tropics; as, on the contrary, the dignifying effects of freedom are
alike

alike conspicuous in all climates: but the lot of liberty or slavery to individuals is generally determined by causes beyond their power to controul; and small states must submit to such modifications of their government as great ones please to enjoin. When the rest of the civilized world had received the Roman yoke, it was in vain for the Greeks to contend for their independence; and so speedily was their noble spirit broken by subjugation, that under the empire, the *Græculus* at Rome was distinguished from other foreigners only by greater proficiency in the arts of adulation and servility.

Man is by nature weak and timid: his first care is self-preservation; and if he cannot find it in the mutual protection of his fellows, he will seek it in submission to a potent master. The source to which he looks for support constitutes all the difference between the different states of civil society. If he holds his security from a community of which he forms a part, or from laws made and administered by persons who have a common interest with himself, he feels and acts like a free-man: if, on the contrary, his dependence is upon the arbitrary will of one or more, he sinks to the level of a slave. The habit of relying on legal government, even where there is no adequate assurance of its continuance, inspires a portion of the manly confidence of freedom. Thus the parliaments or courts of law in France displayed a noble spirit of resistance to despotism even under the most tyrannical reigns. A poor man once refused to part with his cottage to Frederic of Prussia, who offered him a price for it much beyond its value. "Do not you know (said the monarch) that I could take it from you without any compensation at all?" "You might (he replied) if there was no burgher's court at Berlin."

From the preceding considerations I would conclude, that forms of government are of essential importance, not only to the political state of a country, but to the formation of its moral character, which can never be noble or elevated when its constitution is servile. To preserve in their integrity, and in spirit as well as in name, such as have been established by the wisdom and virtue of past ages, and have been sanctioned by long experience, is therefore one of the first of political duties; as, on the other hand, indifference about them, inculcated by the doctrine that "all are alike," is one of the surest symptoms of political depravity.

METELLUS.

CHINESE FAN.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

HAVING a fan a little time since given me by a merchant in China, ornamented with eight figures, seated on a golden carpet by the sea-side, I had the curiosity to enquire of the most intelligent amongst them for an explanation. They all gave me nearly the same,

and

and assured me it was *true talk*; upon which I wrote it down, after their own mode of description; and if you think it worthy the *Athenæum*, it is much at your service.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. B.

In the beginning of the world there lived Tsingquas, monsters, with mens faces and fishes bodies, who desolated the face of the waters so that ships could not sail: those eight persons who escaped their rapacity, by the charms of music, which they invented, attracted the savages from the seas and killed them all. They are now gods, and live in Ti-shan, an island in the interior of China, very high and very large, from whence those divinities can mount to the sky, or, as they are very light, can live in the clouds.

1. Hong chong li—By the flirt of his fan could blow you to the end of the world, without killing you; unless he pleased.

2. Taat qua la—Keeps eternal fire in his calabash; he must keep it in the inside, or it will burn up the world.

3. Chum cu lo—Plays on a small drum or tom-tom.

4. Li tong pan—First inventor of swords; he carries a two-edged one in his hand, with which he killed the Tsingquas.

5. Ho sing co—A virgin, who made an iron basket, which she could enlarge or contract at pleasure: by the extreme beauty of her person, the charms of her conversation, and the powers of music, she attracted the Tsingquas, who came into the basket and were destroyed.

6. Hong chong tsee—Invented a flute, the sound of which brought beautiful pheasants, and all other kinds of birds from the extremities of the earth.

7. Lum tsoi wo—Made a bamboo basket, in which was every kind of sweet-smelling flower, and, when he took the top off, all the world was covered with fragrance, to the delight of its inhabitants.

8. Tsou qua cow—Had two pieces of wood fastened together; when he spoke he flapped them, and you might hear him at a wonderful distance.

ON VAMPIRES.

SINCE making my former communications respecting this most singular superstition, I have met with a very ample account of its origin, progress, and many particulars relating to it, in Calmet's *Dissertation on Apparitions*, &c. published at Paris 1746, a book which contains a great deal of curious matter, and more philosophy than might have been expected half a century ago, from a professed treatise on supernatural causes and effects.

"In this age," he says in his preface, "a new scene has presented itself to our eyes for these 60 years back, in Hungary, Moravia, Silesia,

lesia, and Poland. We are told that men who have been dead for many years are seen to return, to speak, to walk, to infest villages, maltreat men and animals, *suck the blood of their neighbours*, injure their health, and, finally, cause their death; in such sort that there is no way of getting rid of their dangerous visits, but by digging them out of the earth, empaling them, cutting off their heads, tearing out their hearts, or burning them. They give to these *Revenans* the name of *Oupires* or *VAMPIRES*, and recount so many singular particulars of them, so detailed, and accompanied by such probable circumstances and judicial informations, that it is hardly possible for us to deny credit to the belief which has obtained throughout these countries, that these *Revenans* really have been seen to arise out of their tombs, and to produce the effects which have been published concerning them."

He thinks the origin of much of this dreadful fancy is to be found in some more ancient legends, of which he proceeds to give an account.

I.

The first is that of a man who, after lying in his grave three years, was resuscitated by a miracle of Saint Stanislaus.

This man, who was a gentleman, and named Peter, had, in his lifetime, sold to the holy bishop a piece of ground on the banks of the Vistula, for the use of his church of Cracow. About three years after his death, king Boleslaus, who hated the Saint, instigated the heirs of the deceased to attempt the recovery of the land. For this purpose the transaction was investigated in the court of chancery, and, by means of corrupt witnesses, &c. &c. would have been pronounced fraudulent and void; but, before judgment, the bishop prayed for time to produce some contrary evidence, which, he alledged, would completely turn the scale in his favour. This indulgence granted, he fasted for three successive days with great solemnity; "then, accompanied by his clergy and a multitude of people, repaired in his pontifical garments to the tomb of Peter, and caused his attendants to dig until they found the body utterly wasted away and corrupted. The Saint then commanded him to rise and render testimony of the truth before the king's chancery. The dead man rises accordingly; they wrap him in a mantle; the Saint takes him by the hand, and leads him to the foot of the king. Nobody has courage sufficient to interrogate him; but he takes up the word himself, declares the good faith and validity of the transaction, and blames with severity his sons who had so maliciously accused the bishop."

This service performed, he returns peaceably and in good order to his tomb, and has slept there in perfect quiet ever since.

II, III.

The second story is taken from Phlegon de Mirabilibus, and is the relation of a most extraordinary event at Tralles, in Asia Minor, where a girl of the name of Philinnium, after death and interment, visited, ate and drank, and even cohabited, with her lover Machates.

The

The outlines of this story very strikingly resemble another, which is related in the *Causes Celebres*, respecting a merchant's daughter of the Rue St. Honoré. This girl, after a promise of marriage had passed between her and an admirer whom she loved, was constrained by her parents to give herself away to a rich financier. Immediately upon making this sacrifice, she fell sick, died, and was buried. Her lover, *doubting that she had but fainted*, caused her grave to be opened, took her out alive, carried her away to England, and married her. This second marriage gave occasion to a criminal process; and though the lover set up for a defence "that death had dissolved the ties of her first engagement," they were afraid to trust themselves to this plea, and wisely contented themselves with enjoying each other's society in a foreign land.

"Who shall say," judiciously asks M. Calmet, "that in Phlegon's story, the young Philinnium was not in the same manner interred without being actually dead?"

On the same principle, doubtless, many other marvellous stories may be satisfactorily accounted for.

IV.

We now come to the reports themselves which are the subject of this and my foregoing papers.

M. de Vassimont (a friend of the relator) having been sent into Moravia by Leopold I. duke of Loraine, on some affairs of state, "was informed, by public report, that it was *a very common thing* in that country to see men, long dead, present themselves in companies, and seat themselves at table with persons of their acquaintance, without speaking, but only making a sign of the head to some one of the servants, who infallibly died some days after."

The clergy of the country sent to Rome for advice, but were there treated as visionaries or enthusiasts. At last they took it into their heads to dig up the bodies which thus revisited the world, and burn or otherwise destroy them; and thus a stop was put to the freaks of these spectres, who have since appeared much more rarely among them.

V.

In 1706 a book was published at Olmutz, entitled, *Magia Post-huma*, and dedicated to prince Charles of Loraine, bishop of Olmutz, brother of duke Leopold above-mentioned. This work contains several instances of appearances such as those related by Mons. de Vessimont.

One is of a woman who died at a certain village in the neighbourhood of Olmutz, and was interred according to the rites of the Romish church. After her death the village was haunted by a spectre, which sometimes assumed a human form, and sometimes that of a dog, "and appeared not only to one person, but to many, inflicting great torments upon them, squeezing their throats, pressing their stomachs almost to suffocation; it almost demolished their bodies, and reduced them to

an extreme weakness, so that they appeared to all pale, lean, and emaciated."

In the village of Blow, near Kadam, in Bohemia, the body of a peasant appeared after death and interment, who made it his practice to call on certain persons by name; and those who were called, constantly fell sick and died within the week. At last they dug him up and drove a stake through him, during which operation he had the impudence to laugh and jeer at his executioners, and thank them for giving him a stick to defend himself against the dogs. This procedure did not answer at all. He became still more troublesome than ever. Then they delivered him over to the hangman, who placed him in a cart to carry him out of the village and burn him. But in this new situation he kicked and struggled like a man in a phrenzy, and, when they again drove stakes into him, uttered loud shrieks, and gave a large quantity of fine healthy blood. At last they burnt him; and the village at that moment ceased to be infested as before.

VI.

"About fifteen years ago, a soldier being quartered at the house of a peasant on the borders of Hungary, saw, while he was sitting at table with his host, a stranger enter and place himself by the side of them. The master of the house was terribly frightened, and so were the rest of the company. The soldier knew not what to think of it, having never heard of these matters before. But the master of the house dying the next day, he then informed himself of the cause. They told him that it was the father of his host, who died and was buried more than ten years before, who came in this manner to sit at table with him, and to announce and occasion his death.

"The soldier immediately related the affair to his comrades, and thus it came to the general officers, who gave a commission to count Cabrerass, captain of the regiment of Alandetti, to institute an enquiry concerning it. He accordingly went to the place, attended by some other officers, a surgeon, and an auditor, when they took the depositions of all the household, who uniformly attested that the *Revenant* was father to their late master, and that all which the soldier had related was fact. The like was also attested by all the inhabitants of the village.

"In consequence they caused the body in question to be dug up; and they found it like that of a man just dead, and his blood like that of a living man. Count Cabrerass caused the head to be cut off, and then replaced him in his tomb. He then made similar informations respecting other *Revenants*, and among the rest of a man who had been dead for thirty years, and who had returned three times into his house at the hour of dinner, when the first time he sucked blood out of the neck of his brother, next out of one of his children, and, the last time, out of a servant living in the family. All three died on the spot."

VI. VII.

Two other instances are added from the "*Lettres Juives*," published

in 1738. Letter 137. The first is of an old man who died at the village of Kisilova, three leagues from Gradiska; the second is the same which I have before noticed from the Gentleman's Magazine, of the Heyduke Arnold Paul. The reasonings of the author of these letters upon the subject are added, and are sufficiently philosophical and judicious.

VIII.

"A girl, named Stanoska, daughter of the Heyduke Sowitzo, went to bed in perfect health, but awoke at midnight, trembling all over, and uttering frightful cries, saying, that the son of the Heyduke Millo, who had been dead for nine weeks, had almost strangled her in her sleep: from that moment she languished away, and at the end of three days she expired."

This poor girl, says M. Calmet, evidently died in consequence of the vain terrors of her imagination. Even by her own account, she was not sucked by the vampire, but awoke in time to prevent him from making his intended meal.

IX.

The "*Mercure Galant*" for 1693 and 1694 makes mention of the *Upiers*, or *Vampyres*, which have appeared in Poland and Russia. "They appear from mid-day to midnight, and suck the blood of men and beasts in such abundance, that it often issues again out of their mouth, nose, and ears; and the corpse sometimes is found swimming in the blood with which its cere-cloth is filled. This *Redivive* or *Upier* (or some daemon under his form) rises from the tomb, goes by night to hug and squeeze violently his relations or friends, and *sucks their blood*, so as to weaken and exhaust them, and at length occasion their death. This persecution is not confined to a single person, but extends throughout the family, unless it is arrested by cutting off the head, or opening the heart of the *Upier*, which they find in its cere-cloth, soft, flexible, tumid, and ruddy, although long ago dead. A large quantity of blood commonly flows from the body, which some mix up with flour and make bread of it; and this bread, when eaten, is found to preserve them from the vexation of the spectre."

X.

I will conclude these extracts with a letter from "a very honest and well-informed man" on the same subject.

"You wish, my dear Cousin, to be justly informed of what has passed in Hungary regarding certain spectres which occasion the death of many people in those parts. I can speak to you learnedly on the subject, having been for many years in the country, and being naturally very curious to arrive at the truth.

"I have in the course of my life heard a variety of stories concerning ghosts and witchcraft, but, out of a thousand, I have scarcely given faith to one. It is impossible to be too circumspect on this article; nevertheless these are facts so averred, that one cannot refuse belief to them.

As for the spectres of Hungary, this is the fact: A man finds himself seized with languor, loss of appetite, and dejection; he wastes away visibly, and at the end of nine or ten days, sometimes a fortnight, dies, without fever or any other symptom, except emaciation and want of blood.

"The people there tell you that a dead man has seized him, and sucked his blood. Of those who are attacked with this disease, most believe that they see a white spectre, which follows them all about as a shadow does its body.

"When we were quartered among the Walachians in the Bannat, two soldiers of my company died of this disorder; and many others, who were sick, would also have died, had not one of our corporals performed the operation which is recommended in that country to get rid of it. It is very singular, and, I believe, unexampled.

"They pick out a young boy, and mount him on a horse which has never covered and totally black. Then they make him pass up and down in the churchyard by all the graves; and wherever the animal stops and refuses to proceed, they conclude the nearest grave to be inhabited by a vampire. They then open it, and find within a corpse equally fat and fair as a man who is quietly sleeping; they cut off its head, and a pure and red blood flows in great quantity, so that you might swear it is a living man whom they are murdering. This done, they fill up the trench, and from that time may be satisfied that the plague is stopped, and that all who have been attacked by it will by degrees recover their strength and faculties."

So far our honest and well-informed French officers. Calmet reports several other instances, not of vampirism, but of various superstitions nearly akin to it; some of which may, if you think them worthy of insertion, form the subject of a future communication.

ARMINIUS.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR THROUGH THE
COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, SALOP, HEREFORD
AND MONMOUTH.*

By a gentleman of Literary eminence—continued.

Upon our leaving Worcester, the first four miles are inclosed by thick hedge-rows: the country is extremely fertile and verdant, but totally destitute of picturesque beauty. The eye is satiated with sameness, and, from the level tract of country, the trees dispersed at small distances in the hedge-rows appear as a continued grove. Very
Vol. III. 3 Y pretty

* In consequence of the accidental mislaying of a portion of the manuscript, the following part of the tour, which ought to have preceded that in the last number, has lost its proper place, which the reader is desired to notice.

pretty scenery on a small scale opened to us as we crossed the bridge over the Droitwich canal. At Ombresley we observed with pleasure many comfortable thatched cottages, embowered with woodbine, now in fullest bloom and fragrance.

Cottages in the different districts of England are entirely dissimilar, whilst the houses of the affluent vary but little in their plan and materials. In most of the great vales, and in the purlieus of forests, they are picturesque, because the luxuriance of the soil excludes any disgusting image of poverty and barrenness, and humble comfort is exhibited in the minutest parts of the labourer's retreat. In manufacturing counties they are sometimes neat, but seldom beautiful. Many which nearly resemble these in Worcestershire attracted my notice in the Tyrol. In Tuscany their extreme neatness and even correct architecture, being of smooth white stucco, with flat projecting roofs, are, with their usual accompaniments, in a great degree picturesque. In a climate so genial, and amid landscapes so exquisite, they appear to be the favoured abode of more elegant simplicity. To this idea much is certainly contributed by the theatrical air and dress of the inhabitants. As I have passed by them on a day of festival, and contemplated the younger females, I could scarcely persuade myself but that the well-known portrait of Helena Forman, by her husband Rubens, had stepped down from the canvas.

Very curious, but wholly unpicturesque, are the cottages which I observed near several of the boundless pine-forests in the lower provinces of Germany. They are solely constructed with planks of deal of the rudest carpentry, and the heavy roofs project over the front, which has usually several tiers of open galleries communicating with the chambers, by means of staircases on the outside. The cheerful air always produced by such scrupulous neatness, as well as the trim gardens and inclosures, heightened the contrast of the dark impervious forest, and pleasingly evinced the industry and decent habits of a well-governed and consequently a happy peasantry.

The late Lord Sandys's house is large and heavy, with the air of a nobleman's residence. Our road was now flanked by a double plantation of oak and elm, making a very wide avenue for a mile in extent: these streets of trees, formal as they are, give in such situations an effect of grandeur. So far this part of Worcestershire resembles Flanders, where cultivation is so minutely excellent, where the fields are exact squares, and the roads to their great towns of many miles through avenues in right lines, branching off at right angles. Such are wearisome to the picturesque eye, but are truly consonant with the genius of a land of rules and measures.

Passing Stourport, where is a collection of canals and their consequent commercial bustle, we reached Mitton, and our journey was impeded as we crossed a plain of loose red sand, blown up in ridges, as desolate as the plains on the banks of the rivers in Asia Minor.

The country nearer Bewdley breaks into knowls, invested with furze and frequent tufts of dwarf wood.

The

The town of Bewdley is built on the banks of the Severn, and connected by an ancient stone bridge; it does not contain many good houses. As the morning was fair, we determined to pay an early visit to Winterdyne, the delightful residence of Sir Edward Winnington. It is situate about a mile from Bewdley, upon a ridge which breaks into bare rock, very richly wooded. The improved grounds on the summit of the hill consist of what, in the language of modern gardening, is termed "a belt" of select plantation. By an easy path we were led round a most romantic brow of rock, clothed with variegated mosses and herbage, sometimes closely wooded, but frequently presenting a bird's-eye view of the town of Bewdley (interesting only as a central object) surrounded by many cultivated hills, each of which is marked and appropriated by houses and environs in a style of modern improvement—"picti ruris honores."

It must be allowed, that this spot, where nature has been so capriciously luxuriant, must have invited almost irresistibly the hand of art, judiciously directed, and to have received that aid, both from its late and present master, in a degree which precludes the necessity of addition. In so pure a taste have these embellishments been adopted, that the ornamented temple and the motto, however applicable, have found no place at Winterdyne. A small embattled turret, rooted in a rock—a plain room, with an iron front—and a few excavated seats (*vivo sedilia saxo*), where the inducement is a happier point of view of the river, and the correspondent scenery, are the sole improvements of an artificial kind.

The mansion-house is of moderate dimensions, square with circular projections in the centre of each front; it is of magnitude sufficient to form a very respectable part of the whole view, yet not of so much as to detain or distract the eye from the general effect. From the banks of the Severn the elevation is striking, being so abrupt near the summit, whilst the meadows and gentle acclivities shelving from the base, lessen the appearance of the real height.

Returning to Bewdley, we were willingly led to Spring-grove, about a mile on the other side the town, a singular instance of what may be effected in cultivation and horticulture by perseverance and judgment. From the walks at Winterdyne, which command it in front, we anticipated much pleasure in seeing a place, created, as it were, under the inspection of the late proprietor, Mr. Skey. Within twenty years it was a tract of two hundred acres taken from a barren heath. The rock of indurated sand which almost universally started through the soil defied vegetation, excepting of fern and moss; much was therefore necessary, before that fertility, which is now truly admirable, could have been introduced. But prior to that attempt the whole was reduced to accordant varieties of ground, by totally changing the face of the country. The higher parts were levelled, by paring off excrescences of many feet; inequalities were filled up, and the obedient river by, collecting the springs, made to flow through several dells, and to produce a beautiful, because a natural effect.

The

The house is small, but designed with judicious elegance. In the saloon are two columns of Egyptian granite, ten feet high, with Corinthian bases and capitals of white marble, which were discovered in Sicily under the ruins of a dilapidated church.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL FESTIVAL PECULIAR TO EISENACH, IN SAXONY.

To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

Sir,

IN every civilized country, and indeed amongst many nations, strangers to the benign influence of civilization, we find the approach or return of the seasons marked by some national ceremony, alike the subject of mirth and hilarity, though differing perhaps in the precise form of its institution or celebration. Amongst the Greeks the advent of Spring was hailed, and the fostering protection of the goddess of fertility and abundance was invoked, by the *Aloa* and *Thesmophoria*: in like manner were the *Floralia* and *Cerealia* observed by the Romans on the same occasion. From our own ancestors do we also derive the festive anniversary of the Maypole, which was formerly denominated "*Willenagemolte*," and sacred to Hertha, the goddess of peace and abundance.

In few respects, however, are these similar to the annual festival, that was once commemorated on the approach of Spring by the inhabitants of Eisenach, in Saxony. I say "once commemorated," because, of the allegorical character which formerly constituted its greatest boast, scarcely a vestige has the corroding hand of time left, by which posterity might identify it. This festival is called by its observers, "*der Sommers-gewinn*" (acquisition of Summer), and the following is the manner after which it was celebrated about thirty years ago.

At the beginning of Spring, the inhabitants of Eisenach assembled on a day previously set apart for the purpose, and divided themselves into two parties. The one carried Winter, under the shape of a man covered with straw, out of the town, and then, as it were, sent him into public exile; whilst the other, at a distance from the town, decked Spring (or, as it was vulgarly called, Summer) in the form of youth, with boughs of cypress and may, and marched in solemn array to meet their comrades, the jocund executioners of winter. In the meanwhile national ballads, celebrating the delights of Spring and Summer, "fill'd the skies;" processions paraded the meadows and fields, loudly imploring the blessings of a prolific summer; and the jovial "merri-makers" then brought the victor-god home in triumph. Such tradition records to have been the earliest form in which this festival was observed. In the course of time it underwent, however, various alterations.

terations. The parts, before personified, were now performed by two dramatis personæ, who, the one arrayed as Spring, the other as Winter, entertained the spectators with a combat, wherein Winter was ultimately vanquished and stripped of his emblematical attire; Spring, on the contrary, being hailed as victor, was led in triumph, amidst the loud acclamations of the multitude, into the town. From this festival has originated a popular ballad, whose stanzas always conclude with this strophe:

Heigho! heigho! heigho! Summer is at hand!

Winter has lost the game,

Summer maintain'd its fame;

Heigho! heigho! heigho! Summer is at hand!

It is worthy of remark, that the day on which this jubilee takes place is denominated to this very hour, "*der Todten sonntag*" (the dead Sunday). The only possible origin to which we can trace this apparently incongruous designation of an occasion where merriment and festivity take the lead, appears to be in the analogy which Winter bears to the sleep of death, when the vital powers of nature seem to slumber till the period of their regeneration. This conjecture is greatly strengthened by the subsequent distich in the ballad mentioned above.

Now we've vanquish'd *Death*,

And Summer's return insured;

Were *Death* still unsubdued,

How much had we endured!

Of late years the Parnassian spirit of this festival has gradually died away, and woeful indeed is the revolution which it has experienced. At one time, Winter, uncouthly shaped of wood, and covered with straw, was nailed against a large wheel, and the straw being set on fire, the whole apparatus was then rolled down a steep hill! Agreeably to the intention of its sagacious inventors, the blazing wheel was by degrees knocked to pieces, from the violence with which it struck against the precipices below, and then—Winter's effigy, to the admiration of the gazing multitude, split into a thousand fiery fragments! This custom, merely from the danger attending it, quickly fell into disuse; but still a shadow of the original festivity, which it was meant to commemorate, is preserved amongst the people of Eisenach. Although we find Winter no longer sent into banishment, as in former times, yet an attempt is made to represent and conciliate Spring by offerings of nosegays and sprays of evergreen, adorned with birds or eggs, emblematical of the season.

These details, from the local nature of the festival which they record, are probably unknown to your readers; and, as proceeding from one, who has had a personal opportunity to ascertain their authenticity, will at all events, I flatter myself, be found deserving of their attention.

Yours, &c.

DECIUS.

9th May 1808.

MILITARY FORCE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

AS the military force of the Russian empire has of late years excited considerable attention, the following sketch of the origin, progress, and present state of the Russian army, may perhaps not be unacceptable to the readers of your valuable miscellany.

Your's, &c.

W. J.

The organization of the Russian troops, till the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, had a great resemblance to that of militia. They consisted of persons of five different classes: 1st. Nobility, who possessed estates, and were not obliged to serve, themselves, but to fit out against the enemy, in the time of war, a certain proportion of foot and horse soldiers, according to the number of their boors. 2d. The boyar's children, as they were called, who in time of peace formed a kind of horse militia: they were paid in lands, and were bound to perform service like the preceding class. 3d. The town nobility, who were under the commanders of those towns in the district of which they resided: they served in war against the enemy, and in the time of peace were employed in different civil occupations. 4th. The Mosco nobility, who, besides forming the garrison of that city, were obliged to appear in the field when required. 5th. Baschkires, Tartars, and foreigners settled in Russia, and in general all those who possessed no lands: these were obliged also to take the field when their service was necessary; but in the time of war they received a certain pay, together with subsistence; and to distinguish them from those who served without pay, they were called *Kormovoie Voisko*, fed or paid troops.

The general weapons were guns, sabres, pikes, and halberds. The order of battle, when the troops were drawn up against the enemy, had some similarity to that adopted at present in Europe. The army consisted of six divisions: *Bolschoi polk*, the grand division, or *corps d'armée*; *Paredovoi polk*, the front division, or van guard; *Polk pravoï niki*, the right hand division, or right wing; *Polk levoï niki*, the left hand division, or left wing; *Storoshevoi polk*, the division of defence, or *corps de reserve*; and the *Ertaulnoi polk*, the Ertaul division, which consisted of light cavalry.

The troops were under arms only in the time of war, and when peace was concluded they returned to their homes and their civil occupations; so that except a small number of paid guards, *streltzy*, and the proper militia who performed in turns without pay the necessary duty of keeping guard, there was no regular or standing army in Russia.

The first mention of standing or regular troops being established occurs about the year 1554, when the tzar Ivan Vassilievitch Grosnoi,

noi, during the siege of Kasan, formed from the vassals of the boyars a few regular *rotni*, or companies of infantry. They were distinguished by the name of *streltzy*, or sharp-shooters, and were maintained during peace as well as in the time of war. About this period also artillery was introduced into Russia; for at the same siege the tzar had in his service a foreign officer of artillery, to whom the Russians, on account of his new art, gave the name of *Rosmyst*, the speculator.

The tzar Michailo Feodorovitsch added to the above troops a certain number of standing cavalry; but his successor, the tzar Alexei Michailovitsch not only made a considerable addition to the standing troops, but invited into the kingdom several foreign officers, in order that his army might be taught the European discipline, and at the same time he caused several military works to be translated into the Russian language. His exertions to improve the state of his army were attended with considerable success; for at the siege of Smolensk he had among his troops seven regiments established on the European footing, the greater part of the officers of which were natives of England or of Scotland.

Under the reign of the tzar Feodor Alexeivitsch the army fell into a state of decline; and during the period of turbulence and anarchy which afterwards ensued, it was entirely neglected, till Peter the Great, with the assistance of his favourite Lefort, formed, in the course of a few years, an army which under his direction obtained glorious victories, not only over the effeminate Asiatics, but over the experienced veterans of Charles XII.

In the year 1682, when Peter was still a boy of ten years old, he exercised himself with a few young nobility of the same age in the first principles of the art of war, and afterwards formed them into a particular company, which was distinguished by the appellation of *Potischnaia*.* This company being afterwards considerably augmented, under the command of Lefort, and disciplined in the European manner, the emperor himself served in it in the capacity of drummer.

In the year 1687 two regular regiments, one called the regiment of Lefort, and the other that of Butyr, were formed from the old sharp-shooters; and in the year 1690 there were five thousand regular troops besides, under the command of General Gordon, a native of Scotland.

In 1692 the first barracks for the troops were built at Mosco, not far from the German slobode; and in 1695 there were formed from the *puteshnii*, now considerably augmented, two regiments of life guards, which from two imperial palaces not far distant from Mosco obtained the names of Preobrashenski and Semenof. To the former was added a company of bombardiers, in which the emperor assumed the title of captain. The first colonel of the Preobrashenski guards was General Artamon Golovin; that of the Semenof, an Englishman named Chambers. The discipline and good order introduced into these

* For amusement.

these and the other regular troops of the Russian army gave them such a decided superiority, during the campaign at Azof, in the year 1696, over the old irregular troops, and proved in so evident a manner the advantage of the new establishment, that the tzar, in the year 1699, resolved to place entirely on the European footing twenty-nine regiments, both infantry and cavalry, of the 32,000 men which was then ordered to be raised. These regiments were divided into three bodies, the commanders of which were Generals Golovin, Weide, and Prince Repnin. In 1700, twenty of these new regiments, together with the former regiment of Lefort and a fifth part of the old sharpshooters, were present at the siege of Narva; and at the end of the same year twelve regiments of dragoons were formed by Prince Boris Golizyn.

In 1703, Prince Mentzikof raised a regiment of infantry, composed of tall handsome men, which at first was distinguished by the name of its founder, but afterwards by that of the Ingermanland regiment, and which received pay equal to that of the guards. At the same time the emperor gave orders, that instead of the usual recruiting among the boors, every seventh man should be taken from the class of tradesmen and noblemen's servants, and every fifth from the idle and dissolute; by which means the army, besides an increase of soldiers, was provided with a considerable number of tradesmen and mechanics. According to a general list made out at Kief in 1706, the whole regular army, without including the guards, consisted of fifty-five regiments of infantry and cavalry. The first formal regulation in regard to the army appeared in 1710, after the battle of Poltava, according to which it was to consist of twenty four regiments of cavalry and thirty-three regiments of infantry; of these, 58,000 men were destined to garrison the different fortresses, and a distinct corps of 15,000, mostly foreigners and Livonians, to cover the frontiers in Livonia and Esthonia. By this regulation permanent names were given to the regiments from towns or provinces, instead of variable names from their commanders. These permanent names were attended with this advantage, that those regiments which had distinguished themselves under any fixed name, combined with it afterwards a certain pride which excited in them a desire of maintaining the glory they had acquired, and of preserving the reputation of the regiment pure and unsullied. Each regiment also, in the time of peace, was quartered in the town or province after which it was named, and where it in some measure found a home; in the time of war the wives and children of the soldiers remained there in safety, and the latter being educated in the garrison schools, the army obtained a valuable addition of good subaltern officers.

In the year 1712 the state of the army was augmented, the number of the cavalry regiments being fixed at thirty-three, and that of the infantry regiments at forty-two.* The last regulation under Peter I. published

* Each regiment of cavalry consisted of 1,304 men, and each regiment of infantry of 1,489, both including officers.

published in the year 1724, fixed the whole number of the regular troops, with the militia of the Ukraine, and the Servian corps of hus-sars, at 108,350 men; in which estimation the life-guards and the chevalier guards established at the coronation of the empress Catherine I. were not included. The army, a few trifling variations excepted, continued in this state till the year 1730, at which time it was augmented by the empress Ann with a regiment of body dragoons and four new regiments of militia, besides two regiments of guards.*

In the year 1732 several changes took place in the army. The most essential were an improvement in the artillery, a branch of the military establishment of Russia which since that period has been more cultivated than any other; and the new regulation by which the pay of the native officers, which had been much lower than that of the foreigners in the Russian service, was raised and made equal to that of the latter. About this period also the army was placed on the same footing as the other troops of Europe in regard to uniforms and dress.

In the year 1747 fifty battalions of infantry, each consisting of 695 men, were new formed, and the army then stood as follows;

	Men.
6 Regiments of cuirassiers - - -	5,670
6 D' horse grenadiers - - -	5,760
18 D' dragoons - - -	20,520
4 D' foot grenadiers - - -	10,004
46 D' musketeers - - -	120,796

Total of the regular troops - - 162,750

But besides these, there were some regiments of militia and two regiments of dragoons which did not belong to the regular establishment, as they never took the field, but were used as garrisons in the interior and distant provinces of the empire.

The most important period in the history of the Russian army is no doubt the reign of the late empress, Catherine II. The number of the troops is now more than quadrupled; the artillery and corps of engineers are on the full establishment; the state of the officers and common soldiers is much improved by successive additions to their pay, and proper provision is made for them when they quit the service. The army in general is so well disciplined in every respect, that, as is proved by the example of late years, it has given numerous instances of courage and perseverance, and has obtained victories over the oldest and most formidable armies of Europe.

A particular account of the gradual increase of the Russian army, and of all the changes introduced during the last three reigns, would neither be interesting to the reader nor suited to the object of this journal. It will therefore be sufficient to give a general view of its

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* The regiment of Ismailoff and the horse guards.

real state, and of the essential changes which took place in it during the reigns of Catherine II. Paul I. and the present emperor Alexander.

Under the reign of Catherine II. the army acquired an entirely different form. Many regiments were new-modelled, and many of the hussar and regular Kozak regiments were converted into light cavalry. But the regulation most beneficial to the common soldiers was that in regard to their cloathing, introduced by Field Marshal Prince Potemkin. Instead of a useless cocked hat, each soldier received a neat and commodious helmet cap, which was made in such a manner as to cover the neck and the ears, to secure them from the cold and the rain. Instead of the close coat, he was provided with a *kurtka*, the edges of which buttoned wide over each other, and allowed him to put on below it a warm vest; coloured and wide Hungarian pantaloons, which reached down to the ankles, were substituted for the dirty white breeches, and half-boots instead of the incommodious jack-boots which were used before. A regulation no less beneficial to the soldier was the abolishing stiff-dressed hair, and introducing the practice of having the hair cut short and unpowdered. The life-guards only, who, agreeably to the nature of their service were obliged to pay more attention to ornament, retained their former uniforms, but made in a more elegant style, and had their hair dressed and powdered in the usual manner.

In the year 1764 the pay of the army was augmented, in consequence of which every staff and superior officer received the addition of a seventh. In a musketeer regiment the pay of a colonel was 691 roubles, of a lieutenant-colonel 419, of a major 359, of a captain 205, of a first lieutenant 124, and of a second lieutenant and ensign 104.

According to a state of the army published in 1771, the whole of the regular troops, besides the four regiments of life-guards and the artillery, consisted of

	Men.
6 Regiments of cuirassiers, each 942 men	5,652
20 D ^o carabineers, each 942 - - -	18,840
16 D ^o dragoons, each 1,140 - - -	18,240
8 D ^o hussars, each 1,034 - - -	8,272
4 D ^o grenadiers, each 2,154 - - -	8,616
59 D ^o musketeers, each 2,153 - - -	127,027
2 Legions - - - - -	11,550
Total - - - - -	198,197

In the year 1777 the chasseur companies attached to each regiment of musketeers were separated from them, and converted into six distinct battalions of chasseurs.

In 1785 the college of war received orders by an imperial ukase to add to the army, besides the general augmentation already begun, 40,000 infantry. According to this regulation the grenadier regiments were made to consist of four battalions of four companies each,

six

musketeer regiments were raised to grenadier regiments, and a new grenadier regiment was formed from the convent and church boors. The same year the army was augmented by some new musketeer regiments and a corps of chasseurs, each consisting of four battalions.

In the year 1786 the pay of the army was again raised, so that the annual addition in a musketeer regiment was—to the colonel 98 roubles, the lieutenant-colonel 64, the major 65, captain 50, first lieutenant 41, second lieutenant and ensign 30. According to the list of this year the army consisted of 260,891 cavalry and infantry, and 2,764 regular Kozaks.

In the year 1777 the empress began to convert gradually the old as well as the new raised regiments of hussars into light cavalry, so that in 1794 there were in the whole army only two regiments and two squadrons of hussars.

In the year 1794 the state of the Russian army was as follows:

	Men.
Cavalry - - - - -	81,168
Infantry - - - - -	203,902
Artillery - - - - -	27,715
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Total of the regular troops of the line	312,785
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Garrisons and invalids - - -	60,000
Irrregular Kozaks, Bashkires, &c. -	69,216
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Total of the army - - - - -	442,001

The same year Count, afterwards Prince Plato Subof, master of the ordnance, established by order of the empress five companies of horse artillery, the officers being taken from the artillery and bombardier battalions. Each company consisted of 219 men, consequently the whole corps of 1,095, besides officers, subalterns, drivers, and attendants. The first formation of this corps cost 234,954 roubles, and the annual maintenance of a company, comprehending the pay, cannon, and horses, about 23,110.

By an ukase of the year 1795 the pay of the superior officers was again raised, so that the captain of a musketeer regiment and the first lieutenant obtained 39 rubles, and a second lieutenant and ensign 41 rubles annual addition.

Under the reign of Paul I. many things in the organization of the army were changed and placed on their former footing. The regiments were again named after their commanders; the light cavalry regiments were, for the most part, re-converted into hussars, and all the carabiniers partly into cuirassiers and partly into dragoons: the horse grenadiers and chasseurs, as well as the Ekatherinaslaf and Ukraian cavalry, were entirely suppressed and drafted into other regiments.

ments. The former mode of dress in regard to fashion, &c. was likewise introduced. On the whole the army was much improved under this reign both in discipline and regularity of exercise.

In the year 1795 orders were issued for a general augmentation of the pay of the army, in consequence of which the colonel of a musketeer regiment received an annual addition of 111 rubles, a lieutenant colonel 117, a major 36, a captain 46, and a second lieutenant and ensign 28.

Under this reign the state of the Russian army was as follows:

	Men.
Infantry - - - - -	217,536
Cavalry - - - - -	33,506
Artillery - - - - -	17,673
Total - - - - -	<hr/> 268,715

To which if we add 70,000 irregular troops, the whole number will be 338,715.

Such was the state of the army when Alexander ascended the throne in the year 1802. This prince has made many important changes in the military establishment, but they have been introduced only by degrees. In the first year of his reign an augmentation was made to the pay of the troops, in consequence of which the colonel of a musketeer regiment obtained an annual addition of 140 roubles, a lieutenant-colonel 90, a major 70, a captain 60, a lieutenant 45, and a second lieutenant and ensign 36. The former permanent names were given to the regiments. The uniforms of the soldiers also were in many things changed and restored to the old establishment; but consistently with the principles of good economy these changes were not made abruptly.

One of the most important improvements in the organization of the Russian army is the establishment of squadrons of reserve in the cavalry, which in some measure may be called schools for the formation of soldiers. Each regiment of cavalry, besides the proper number of squadrons, has attached to it a squadron of reserve, the exclusive destination of which is to receive and exercise the recruits of the regiment and to break the new horses; it must take care also of the sick and wounded, and supply their place with an equal number of effective men.

The method of forming new regiments, and distributing recruits through the army in general, is worthy of remark, as neither new formed regiments nor those completed receive more than one company of recruits;* so that about twelve recruits only are added to every hundred of old soldiers. For this purpose, when a new regiment is formed, a company of old soldiers is taken from each of eleven old regiments, and a like number of recruits is given to them in return:

by

* A company consists of 141 men.

by these means the new regiment is exactly similar to the old ones, as it consists of eleven companies of veterans and one of recruits. The great advantage of this method is, that when the army is augmented with a levy of 60,000 men, the difference between the raw and the experienced soldiers can scarcely be distinguished, as the former, in consequence of that turn for imitation which is peculiar to the Russians, form themselves after the pattern of their comrades, and in the course of a very short time become excellent soldiers.

For the Athenæum.

A COMPLAINANT.

Sir,

WHEN a person is ill used, it is natural that he should lay his complaints before those who will hear him, whether he has any particular claim upon their attention or not. I therefore take the liberty of stating my case to the Athenæum, in the hope that if it shall obtain admission into that respectable miscellany, it may meet the eyes of some persons able and willing to afford me redress.

It may appear strange that I should be peculiarly an object of ill treatment, when no one can be found who possesses such extensive alliances and connexions among all ranks of people; but this circumstance is, in fact, the principal cause of the neglect I experience, since every individual thinks that my interests cannot fail of being sufficiently taken care of, though *he* does not concern himself about them. A regard for me is, indeed, professed in general terms by almost every body; yet the truth is, that very few give themselves any trouble about me, and the greatest part join some way or other in the wrong done me.

It is not my intention here to dwell upon those instances in which my more important interests are sacrificed to the emolument of those who undertake the management of my affairs: this would be too copious a topic, and more properly belongs to another tribunal. I shall at present only touch upon some of those petty injuries and vexations which I experience in the ordinary course of life. I can scarcely walk the streets without meeting with something to put me out of temper. Sometimes, upon a narrow foot-pavement, a fruit-woman runs her barrow directly in my way, and obliges me to step into the kennel to avoid a broken shin. If I stop among the crowd that blocks the road before a print shop, besides the danger to my pockets, I find a butcher's boy among the spectators with his tray on his shoulder, who, turning short, runs a bloody rump of beef full against my clean neck-cloth, whilst a chimney-sweeper on the other side soils my coat. As I proceed, a porter gives me a great thump on the back with his load, and then cries, "By your leave;" and before I have recovered myself, two mason's labourers carrying a long ladder thrust me against a shop-window. If, to avoid these evils, I get into a hackney coach,

coach, it is odds but I find one window broken, and the other incapable of being pulled up; and when I am set down, the rascal of a coachman charges me double his fare, justifying his extortion by the price of oats.

Sometimes, for my amusement, I peep into the theatre, where the probability is that I get a seat almost out of sight and hearing, and that some favourite performer whom I particularly wished to hear, is *indisposed*, and the play is either changed, or the part slovened over by some actor or actress of *all work*. The case is not at all better if I wish to hear a popular preacher; for although the worship at church has a particular denomination from my participating in it, yet I am often kept standing the whole time, or perhaps not admitted within the doors, while plenty of pews are not half full. Whenever any remarkable procession or other grand spectacle is devised, though it is always supposed that I shall be of the party, and my presence is even thought essential to the show, instead of any endeavours to accommodate me, I am studiously excluded from all the good places.

After being long "in populous city pent," I am commonly impatient, with the first spring weather, to get a mouthful of fresh air and enjoy the beauties of nature. I take an accustomed walk to the next village, but find my usual way across the fields barred, and a threatening notice put up against trespassers, or a warning of spring-guns and man-traps. I trudge a mile along the dusty high road, and then come to a path which cannot be stopt up; but, merely for the purpose of making it incommodious to me, the former gate or turnstile is changed for a high rail, over which it is quite an effort to clamber. The open common, about which it was so delightful to ramble, is taken in by encroachments, so as to leave little more space than the breadth of the road, while dead walls or close pales intercept all prospect of the surrounding country. To all my complaints on this head I am told, "Nobody walks this way but yourself."

If I turn in at a public house to refresh myself with a draught of porter, I am regaled with a vile compound of sours and bitters, worse than an apothecary's apozem, but which, it seems, is thought good enough for me, though I pay my way as well as any body. The fatigue of my walk perhaps induces me to enter one of those vehicles "licensed to carry six insides," but constructed to accommodate only four. Here, half a dozen of us are crammed, with the addition of a child on the lap and a band-box to each female, and this I must endure because, forsooth, the vehicle is *mine*.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may conceive from this catalogue of grievances that I am of a querulous, peevish disposition; on the contrary, they who best know me allow that I am a model of patience; and though not without the power of redressing my injuries, I am content, with your assistance, thus humbly to represent them; remaining, Sir, much your admirer,

THE PUBLIC.

MR. FREN'D'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. JONES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IN a preceding number of your valuable publication we were favoured with a memoir of my much-respected tutor, Mr. Jones, from the pen of the reverend and learned Dr. Marsh, Margaret Professor in the University of Cambridge. So highly-esteemed a character cannot be too well known; and as another of his pupils has dedicated a few lines to his memory, the insertion of them in your work will, I doubt not, gratify many of your readers. Mr. Fren'd, in his annual volume, entitled, *Evenings Amusements, or the Beauty of the Heavens displayed*, has borne a true testimony to the worth of a man, than whom no one was more sincerely respected, esteemed, and beloved by his pupils.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

CANTAERIGIENSIS.

“But how can I close this volume without a reflection on the loss I sustained whilst writing it? and why should I speak of myself alone, when there is scarcely a man educated at Cambridge who did not experience the sincerest sorrow on the same occasion? He who led me the way to these studies, who was my great encourager in them, and whose approbation of the plan of my book insured, in my mind, its success, has been suddenly removed from us. The public has little or no opportunity of estimating the merits of my friend Mr. Jones. The elegance of his taste in mathematics and philosophical pursuits is known only to his pupils, who can never forget with what ease, what animation, and what piety he introduced, wherever the opportunity offered, those reflections on the wisdom of the Creator, which in a well-bred mind every enquiry into his works ought to excite. I was the second of his private pupils; my friend Marsh, the translator of Michaelis, and now Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, was his first; and we together paid the last tribute of affection to his remains.

After a few years employed with private pupils, my friend Jones became Tutor of Trinity-college; in that college, where Newton studied, and whom he resembled both in person and in mind. In his college and the university, every duty, whether as fellow, tutor, moderator, or examiner, was performed with the approbation both of the senior and junior part of the university. In the severest acts of discipline his conciliating manners softened the blow to the offending pupil. No one excelled him in firmness of mind and integrity of character. He did not adopt an opinion hastily, nor was it shaken either by the usual allurements of fortune, or the transient gusts of popularity. His religion was founded on those truly Christian principles, which refuse to adopt the traditions of man in opposition to the precepts

precepts of our Saviour; and if his enlarged views of nature led him, like Newton, to admire the God of nature in the stupendous works around us, he was more affected by that love which shines conspicuous in revelation, and is the great feature of the Christian religion. They who knew him once, will recognise in these lines a few traits in his character; and his pupils are peculiarly called upon to imitate the virtues of their much-beloved tutor."

PROPOSED MONUMENT FOR LOCKE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir, THAT some tribute of respect ought to be paid to the memory of great talents, devoted to the best interests of mankind, and accompanied with high moral excellence of character, appears to have been universally admitted, and to have led in almost every country to the erection of substantial and durable monuments of gratitude and veneration to those who were mostly distinguished in their day and generation. It is true, indeed, many who have been thus commemorated are seen to be objects deserving rather of the execration than the praise of posterity; but notwithstanding this, a great number will be found among them who have acquired an honourable celebrity, and whose names ought to be engraven in the memory of mankind, as associated with the highest intellectual endowments, the best virtues of the heart, the most exemplary, benevolent, and extensively beneficial conduct.

When it is considered that this country has ever been forward to bear this kind of testimony to the worth of its illustrious men, to hold them up to the esteem and imitation of others, we can do no less than lament that any who were really entitled to the distinction should have been neglected, particularly when the merits of such are beyond all comparison superior to those of many of the individuals who have obtained public monuments. Among the number of these, who does not feel concerned to find JOHN LOCKE, to whose name no epithet can add new weight or lustre, and whose genius and worth no eulogy can adequately delineate or extol?

What the excellent Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, observed on this subject thirty years ago, still applies with equal force. At the close of his biographical preface to the collected works of Locke, published in 4to. 1777, he writes—"I cannot dismiss this imperfect account of Mr. Locke and his works without giving way to a painful reflection which the consideration of them naturally excites. When we view the variety of those very useful and important subjects which have been treated in so able a manner by our author, and become sensible of the numerous national obligations due to his memory on that account, with what indignation must we behold that great and good man lying under a mean mouldering tombstone (which but too strictly ve-

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rified the prediction he had given of it, and its little tablet, as *ipsa brevi peritura*) in an obscure country churchyard, by the side of a forlorn wood, while so many superb monuments are daily erected to perpetuate names and characters hardly worth preserving."

The reproach, Sir, of treating the memory of so great a man with such apparent neglect, has been suffered to remain too long; but I am happy to find, and I doubt not that the information will be received by a very large proportion of the readers of your excellent miscellany with sincere pleasure, that it is probable it will shortly be wiped away. At the late anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund, on the 3d inst. Mr. Friend, who was one of the stewards on the occasion, communicated this welcome intelligence to the company. He informed them that several gentlemen had already taken the subject into consideration, and that it was their intention shortly to call a public meeting, in order to obtain the necessary assistance of the numerous admirers of Locke to erect to his memory a public monument worthy of his character. It is to be hoped, Sir, that this laudable design, to be patronised, requires only to be known: and I can conceive of no class of society more likely to concur in the propriety of the measure, and to give it their *substantial support*, than the readers of the *Athenæum*.

I am, Sir, &c.

A YOUNG DISCIPLE OF LOCKE.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

THE VOYAGE OF HANNO, THE CARTHAGINIAN.

THE commencement and early progress of geographical discovery among the ancients cannot be satisfactorily traced, from the want of documents sufficiently accurate and ample. The expedition of the Argonauts is too hopelessly involved in fable to be the subject of serious investigation. The knowledge of Homer, though wonderfully correct with respect to the Grecian and opposite Asiatic shore, was bounded within a very narrow compass. Egypt and Sidon, being frequented by the Greeks, were well known to him; on the West his knowledge was limited by Italy and Sicily, countries then so little explored, as to be made the seats of wild and monstrous fables.

Two ancient geographical documents have however descended to us, though in a corrupt and imperfect state, and not altogether exempt from the suspicions of learned men, which deserve considerable regard; the narrative of Hanno, the Carthaginian commander, and the *Periplus* of Scylax, a native of Caryanda. Of the former we have only a very brief account, said to be taken from the description of the

voyage, which was deposited by Hanno, on his return, in the temple of Saturn. The following is its substance.

It was decreed by the Carthaginians that an expedition should be sent under the command of Hanno beyond the columns of Hercules, for the purpose of establishing colonies of Libyphœnicians on the coast. He set sail, accompanied by sixty galleys, each bearing fifty oars, with a multitude of followers of both sexes, not less than thirty thousand, and with every requisite provision for their voyage. Having passed the pillars, and continued their course for two days, they founded a city, to which they gave the name of Thymiaterium, which had a spacious plain extending below it. Proceeding from thence in a westerly direction, they came to Soleis, a promontory of Lybia, overspread with wood; and having founded a temple to Neptune, they again embarked, and were carried by the direction of the coast to the East for half a day, when they reached a lake, near the sea, full of great reeds. Elephants and various other animals were feeding round it. Having proceeded a day's sail from this place, they founded five cities successively along the coast, to which they gave the names of Caricus murus, Gytte, Acra, Melitta, and Arambys. They next came to a considerable river called Lixus, flowing from the interior of Lybia, on the banks of which lived the Lixitæ, a pastoral tribe, employed in tending their flocks, with whom the Carthaginians remained some time, and maintained a friendly intercourse. Above them dwelt the inhospitable Ethiopians, inhabiting a savage land, abounding with wild beasts, and intersected by lofty mountains, from which the river Lixus was said to flow, and which were reported to be inhabited by a tribe of Troglodytes, men of monstrous form, and described by the Lixitæ as surpassing horses in the swiftness of their course. Having received interpreters from the Lixitæ, the Carthaginians departed, and sailed to the south along a desert coast for two days, and then for a day changed their direction towards the East. Here they found a small island, five stadia in circumference, situated in a bay, which they colonized, and gave it the name of Cerne. They computed this island, from their course, to lie opposite to Carthage, as the distance of Carthage from the Columns, and of the Columns from Cerne corresponded. Hence they came to a lake, having sailed through a great river named Chretes. Here they found three islands, each greater than Cerne. Having sailed a day along this lake, they came to its termination, beneath some lofty impending mountains. The inhabitants were savages, clothed in the skins of beasts, who prevented the Carthaginians from landing, by casting stones. They then came to a large river, abounding with crocodiles and hippopotami, from which they returned to Cerne. From this island they sailed twelve days towards the south, at a small distance from the shore, which was inhabited by tribes of Ethiopians, who avoided intercourse with them, and spoke a language unintelligible to the Lixitæ their interpreters. On the twelfth day they reached some lofty mountains, covered with forests of various odoriferous trees. Having sail-
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ed two days by these mountains, they came to what the voyager obscurely styles an immense opening of the sea, bordered on each side by level ground, where they saw by night fire arising at intervals on every side, with greater or less force. Having taken in water, they continued their coasting voyage five days, till they came to an extensive bay, which was called by the interpreters the Western Horn. Here was a considerable island, containing a salt lake, and in that another island, on which they landed, and during the day perceived nothing but wood, but in the night many fires were seen, and a confused sound of pipes, cymbals, drums, and human voices was heard. Being seized with terror, the navigators consulted their diviners, who directed them to quit the island. Departing in haste, they passed the fiery region of Thymiamata (or fumigations) from which torrents of flame rolled into the sea, and the land was inaccessible on account of the heat. They therefore departed in terror from this shore, and sailing four days, continued by night to see the land overspread by flames, from the midst of which arose a flame, loftier than the rest, seeming to reach the stars. In this position during the day was seen a high mountain, called the Chariot of the Gods. After a further voyage of three days, having passed the fiery torrent which had annoyed and terrified them, they came to a bay called the Southern Horn, in which was an island like the former, containing a lake which encompassed a second island, on which they saw some wild men, but the females were much more numerous. Their bodies were covered with hair, and by the interpreters they were called Gorillæ. They pursued some of the men, but were unable to seize them, as they climbed the precipices and defended themselves with stones. They caught three females, who bit and tore their leaders, and could not be conveyed away. They therefore killed them, and took off their skins, which they brought to Carthage. This was the termination of their voyage, as they were now necessitated to return on account of the failure of their provisions.

Such is the imperfect account which has reached us of one of the earliest known voyages of discovery, undertaken by a people celebrated among the ancients for their skill and boldness in navigation, and their successful and extensive pursuit of commerce. Various questions, however, present themselves, to some of which it is difficult to give a satisfactory answer. Is the present copy of the *Periplus* genuine, or, if genuine, authentic? To what Hanno does it relate? At what period of the Carthaginian history was the expedition undertaken? And what was the extent of the navigation?

That the present *Periplus*, or some larger work of which it is an abstract, was known to the ancients, cannot be doubted. It is first quoted by the author of the treatise "*de mirabilibus auscultationibus*," which is usually ascribed to Aristotle, and which, though probably not the work of that philosopher, is certainly of nearly equal antiquity. "It is reported," says the writer, "that the countries beyond the columns of Hercules are on fire, some perpetually, and some only by

by night, as the *Periplus* of Hanno relates." Strabo* censures Eratosthenes for giving credit to the fables related respecting the countries beyond the columnus of Hercules, speaking of the island of Cerne, and other places now no where known. Athenæus quotes a passage from some poet, purporting that the credulous may take pleasure in Lybian books, and the wanderings of Hanno :

Χαίρειν
Λιβυκαῖσι βιβλοῖς, ταῖσι τ' Ἀγνώστου πλαναῖς.

Pliny† says, "Hanno, Carthaginiis potentia florente, circumvectus a Gadibus *ad finem Arabiæ*, navigationem eam prodidit scripto sicut ad *extera Europæ* noscenda missus eodem tempore Himilco." In another passage‡ he speaks of the commentaries of Hanno, the commander of the Carthaginians, who at the most flourishing period of their history was ordered to explore the circuit of Africa, and from whom many of the Greek and Roman writers have admitted certain fabulous accounts, and have spoken of many cities as founded by him, of which no memory or trace remains. Pliny had evidently not seen the *Periplus*, and was inaccurately informed respecting it, as appears from the account which he gives of its extent.

The voyage of Hanno was therefore well known to the ancients, though they do not seem to have given it much credit. The moderns have in general formed a more favourable judgment of its authenticity. It is admitted as a valuable and credible document by the best geographers, especially Rennell and Gosselin. D'Anville§ speaks of it with less respect, but he had evidently paid little attention to the subject, and was misinformed respecting the circumstances of the narrative. Montesquieu|| warmly defends the authenticity of the *Periplus*, and bestows on it more attention than he commonly gives to a single object. Part of his defence may be transcribed: "This relation of Hanno," says he, "is a precious relic of antiquity. The same person who superintended the enterprize, has transmitted the account of it, and mingles no ostentation with the recital. Great commanders describe their own actions with simplicity, because they place their pride in actions rather than in words. The facts correspond to the style. He enters not into the marvellous; what he says respecting the climate, country, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, is agreeable to what may now be seen on that coast of Africa. We seem to be reading the journal of one of our modern navigators.—This narrative is so much the more valuable as it is a Carthaginian monument, and because it is a Carthaginian monument, it has been regarded as fabulous. The Romans preserved their hatred of the Carthaginians, even after they had effected their destruction. It was victory alone which decided whether a proverb should stigmatize *Punic* or *Roman faith*. Some moderns have followed this prejudice.

* I. 47. † II. 67. ‡ V. 1. § *Anc. Geog.* 659, Eng. trans.
|| *Esp. des Loix*, xxi. 8.

dice. What, say they, has become of the cities which Hanno describes, and of which, even in the time of Pliny, not the slightest vestige was left? The wonder would be, that any traces of them should remain. Was it the object of Hanno to found a Corinth or an Athens on these shores? He left some Carthaginian families in places suitable for commerce, and hastily put them in a state of security against savage men and wild beasts. The calamities of Carthage suspended the navigation of Africa. These families must have perished or have become savage. But though the ruins of these cities were still subsisting, who is to have discovered them amidst woods and marshes? We learn, however, from Scylax and Polybius, that the Carthaginians had great establishments on these coasts. Here are the traces of the cities of Hanno. There are no other, because there are no other of Carthage itself."

Dodwell suspects the *Periplus* to be the fiction of some Greek. For this supposition there is no evidence. The work professes to be the account of the Carthaginian commander himself, and contains nothing contradictory to that profession. On the contrary, the simplicity of the narrative, the moderate limits which it assigns to the enterprize, and the conformity of its descriptions with the actual bearings and appearances of the coast, are strong internal testimonies of authenticity. That the ancients disbelieved what the moderns find to be true, will not much impeach the credibility of the account. It may be conjectured that the *Periplus* was translated from a Punic original, by some Greek of Sicily, during the intercourse of the Carthaginians with that island.

The name of Hanno occurs frequently in Carthaginian history, but there is no circumstance which can lead us to fix with any preponderance of probability on any individual of that name as the leader of the enterprize in question. Conjecture on the subject would be fruitless.

The time is equally uncertain. The only chronological data are supplied by Pliny, but they are too vague to afford any satisfactory ground of dependance. He says that the expedition was undertaken during the most flourishing period of the Carthaginian affairs. But this, in the want of documents respecting their history, cannot easily be ascertained. Another voyage towards the north was at the same time conducted by Himilco. The names of Hanno and Himilco are found in Carthaginian history in the time of Agathocles, about three centuries before the Christian æra. This period is therefore adopted by Fabricius, Melot,* and Dodwell; but it seems too low. The maritime power of the Carthaginians had flourished too long to admit the supposition, that they were not well acquainted with the coasting navigation of the Atlantic, both to the north and south of the Straits, before that period. The century on which, if conjecture may be indulged, we should be most inclined to fix, is that adopted by Bougainville

* *Memoir on the Revolutions of the Commerce of the British Islands. Mem. R. A. J. tome xvi.*

gainville* and Rennell†, the sixth before the Christian æra, during which the affairs of the Carthaginians were sufficiently flourishing, and which seems to have been a century distinguished by maritime enterprize. If the authority of the *Periplus of Scylax* will admit of establishment, which is probably the case, the mention in that treatise of some of the cities said to be founded by Hanno, refers his voyage to an earlier period than the year 506 B. C. the age of Scylax of Caryanda, who is mentioned by Herodotus. Had the Hanno, contemporary with Agathocles, been the Hanno of the *Periplus*, we should probably have known more of his history.

The voyage of Himilco is seldom mentioned by the ancients. Avienus gives some account of it in the following verses.

hæc adibant æquora,
 Quæ Himilco Pænus mensibus vix quatuor,
 Ut ipse semet rem probasse rettulit
 Enavigantem, posse transmitti adserit.
 Sic nulla late flabra propellunt ratem,
 Sic ægnis humor æquoris pigri stupet.
 Adjicit et illud, plurimum inter gurgites
 Extare fœcum, et sæpe virgulti vice
 Retinere puppim: dicit hic nihilominus
 Non in profundum terga dimitti maris,
 Parvoque aquarum vix supertexti solum,
 Obire semper huc et huc ponti feras,
 Navigia lenta et languide repentia
 Inter natare beluas.

Or. Marit. 116.

The voyage of Himilco seems, according to this account, to have been at least as fertile in wonders as that of Hanno.

The general conformity of the description of Hanno with the appearance of the African coast is admitted. To fix the particular positions is a work of some difficulty and uncertainty. With respect to the extent of the voyage and the determination of its stations, the three chief hypotheses are those of Bougainville, Rennell, and Gosselin. The former carries Hanno far on the coast of Guinea, the latter confines him within Cape Nun, while Major Rennell supposes the extreme term of his navigation to have been Sherbro sound.

The hypothesis of Bougainville is clearly disproved by Rennell and Gosselin. The following are the words of the former: "The foundation of his principal error lies in the supposition that the ancient ships sailed at much the same rate as the modern ones. In the journal twenty-six sailing days are reckoned between Cerne and the place of the Gorillæ. Mr. Bougainville places the latter in the bay or bight of Benin, nearly 1,900 geographical miles from Cerne, (or Arguin), so that he transports the voyagers in twenty-six days as far as Captain Price

* *Mem. sur les Deconvertes et les Etablissements faits le long des Côtes d'Afrique par Hannon.* M. R. A. J. Tomes XXVI. to XXVIII.

† *Geography of Herodotus.*

Price, in 1793, sailed in twenty-three days with a fair wind and favourable current, for this was the interval of time employed between the parallel of Arguin and the meridian of Benin.

Gosselin, in confining the navigation of Hanno within Cape Nun, falls probably into a contrary error, allowing too short a distance for the length of time occupied by the voyage. The following are the principal positions as laid down with great probability by Major Rennell. The promontory of Soloeis he supposes to be Cape Cantin, the Lixus of Hanno to be the river St. Cyprian, Cerne to be Arguin. In the latter position geographers in general, with the exception of Gosselin, agree. The island is still called Ghir by the Moors, a name which has probably some affinity with the ancient Cerne or Kerne. The miscalculation of Hanno respecting its distance from the Straits is well explained by a current which sets along the coast. The river of crocodiles is supposed to be the Senegal; the mountains covered with odoriferous trees, Cape Verd; the great opening of the sea, the mouth of the Gambia; the Western Horn, Bissago Bay; the Chariot of the Gods, Mount Sagres.

It only remains to notice those particulars in the narrative of Hanno which have been censured as bearing the appearance of fable. The number of the colonists has been called into question. Here, if necessary, a mistake of the transcribers may easily be supposed. The most marvellous circumstance is the description of the fiery coasts. Montesquieu adopts the obvious supposition of a volcano, but the shores, it is said, exhibit no volcanic appearances. Bruce suggested the burning of the profuse herbage, which annually takes place in these torrid regions. His supposition is ridiculed by Major Rennell, but is adopted and well illustrated by Major Rennell. "This has been supposed to be nothing more than the burning of the dry herbage, a practice which takes place more or less in every country situated in the warm climates, and where vegetation is also rank. Its taking the appearance of a river of fire running into the sea, is accounted for from the more abundant herbage of the vallies or ravines, which, as Mr. Bruce observes, are shaded by their depth, and remain green the longest. Consequently, being the last burnt, the fire will at that period be confined to the hollow parts of the country only, and when fired from above will have the appearance of rivers of fire, running towards the sea. In other places they saw the whole surface of the country on fire, from all which it may be inferred that this was the season for burning the herbage." A very apt passage is quoted from the travels of Park in illustration of this practice. "The burning of the grass in Mandingo exhibits a scene of terrific grandeur. In the middle of the night I could see the plain and mountains, as far as my eye could reach, variegated with *lines of fire*, and the light reflected from the sky made the heavens appear in a blaze. In the day time, pillars of smoke were seen in every direction, while the birds of prey were observed hovering round the conflagration, and pouncing down upon the snakes, lizards, and other reptiles which attempted to escape from the flames."

The Gorillæ, or hairy women, are evidently some species of large apes, which are known to abound on the African coast.

The following are the editions of the *Periplus* of Hanno:

Arriani et Hannonis *Periplus*, Plutarchus de fluminibus et Montibus, Strabonis epitome, Gr. Basil. 1533, 4to. published by Sigismund Gelenius.

It was published with the genuine fragments of Stephanus Byzantinus, by Berkelius, Lug. Bat. 1674, 12mo.

The *Periplus* forms the first article in the minor geographers of Hudson, Oxon. 1698. It was published at Madrid, 1756, with a Spanish translation and illustrations by D. Pedro Rodriguez Campo-
manes. It has likewise been translated into English by Mr. Falconer.

The *Periplus* of Scylax will form the subject of a subsequent paper.

D.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

THE ALEXANDRINE MANUSCRIPT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

When I was mentioning the uses that have been made of the Bezae Codex, it may be thought a great omission to have said nothing of Dr. Kipling's *Fac Simile*. My reason was, the copy which I possess, and which I had before me, when I wrote my last paper, was defective. Owing to what reason I do not know, it is without the preface. I bought it many years ago very cheap. And, besides that I had the best authors on the subject at hand, and such as preceded Dr. Kipling in point of time, I designedly omitted saying any thing of the *fac simile* without the preface.

A reperusal of the preface, however, (for I read it on its first appearance) does not much affect any opinion contained in my last. As to the *fac simile* itself, it is (as far as letters go) an exact resemblance of the MS. and done with faithfulness and care.* I speak from comparing them many years ago more particularly than I have an opportunity of doing now: it, however, is not wholly without faults, and in the preface are many mistakes. But this is not the time to notice them, and they have been criticised by Dr. Edwards. The *fac simile* itself consists of two magnificent volumes in folio. The letter was composed on types cast immediately for the purpose, and the whole costs of the publication were defrayed by the university of Cambridge. And this must suffice at present for this splendid *fac simile* by Dr. Kipling.

We now proceed to the Alexandrine Manuscript in the British Museum.

This

* Codex Theodori Bezae Cantabrigiensis, a Thoma Kipling, S. T. P. &c. Cant. 1793.

This is a beautiful Greek MS. It contains the Old and New Testament, beginning with *Γενεσις του κοσμου*, Genesis, and ending with Revelations. It has also the first Epistle to the Corinthians, and part of the second, ascribed to St. Clement. It appears from the margin, which has been cut down, that it formerly made four large folios; it is now reduced to quartos.

It proceeds pretty regularly to the third volume. The first book in the third volume is the Psalter; then follow fourteen odes or hymns, beginning with Moses's song after passing the Red Sea, and ending with an *ευχη ιωιως*, or morning prayer: next the *υποδισεις του Ευσεβιου Παμφιλου*, then the *Προλογος εις τους Ψαλμους*, and the canons of Eusebius annexed to the Gospels, and which canons are not annexed to the Gospels in the Bezae Codex. The last book is the Wisdom of the Son of Sirach, with a Prologus. These three volumes are remarkably complete. The only leaves that I observed much impaired are the first and second leaves of the first volume, and the bottom part of the last leaf of the third volume: but part of the second Epistle to the Corinthians is wanting, and the *xviii Psalms of Solomon are lost*.

The New Testament is more mutilated. It begins at the 25th page, viz. at the sixth verse of the 25th of Matthew, *Εξελχισθε εις απαντησιν αυτην*. It wants two leaves in the Gospel according to John, viz. from ch. vi. v. 50. to ch. viii. v. 52. and it is mutilated again from 2 Cor. iv. 13. to ch. xii. v. 7. Two or three places seem to have been destroyed by the rubbing of the finger on the edge of the leaf, as particularly by the frequent inquiries into the authenticity of the disputed text, 1 Tim. iii. 16. The marginal marks are also frequently cut off with the margin. In other respects it is pretty entire, and every where legible.

The readings of this MS. have a general correspondence with those of the Cambridge; and for a page together where Mill notices genuine readings in the Alexandrine, they are much the same in the Cambridge. The disputed passage in Acts xx. 28. reads with the Cod. Bezae, *κυριου* not *Θεου*. It possesses internal evidence of having been written in Egypt. Griesbach* and Michaelis† observe, that certain manuscripts have a correspondence with each other, and may be classed together as families.

But though there is a general correspondence, the particular differences are very numerous. On just skimming only the surface, I will gather up a few at random. Thus in the very second or third line in the New Testament of this MS. (which, as before observed, is mutilated for several pages) it reads *τοτε ηγερθησαν πασαι παρθεναι εκειναι*, the Codex Bezae, *τοτε ηγερθησαν πασαι αι παρθεναι*. Again Idip in another place, John i. 4. *ει αυτη ζωη η*, is in the Alex.; *ζωη εις* in the Bezae Codex.—Alex. John i. 6. *ονομα αυτη*; Bezae Codex, *η ονομα αυτη*.—So again Alex. *Ινα παντες πιστευουσιν δι' αυτην*; Cod. Bezae, *ινα παντες πιστευουσιν δι' αυτην*. Alex. *Οσοι δε ιλασθη* abbreviated; Bezae,

* Praefat. ad Nov. Test. Graece, 1786.

† Introduct. Lectures to the New Test.

οροι δε ιλαδου. Alex. Πληρης χαριτος; Bezae, πληρη. Alex. και ιε του πληρωματος; Bezae, ιε τε πληρωματος. These hints will shew the comparative state of the two MSS. It should be added, that though they both alike have neither breathings, accents, nor divisions, yet the abbreviations and stopping in the two manuscripts are very different.

It may be noticed, too, that the Alexandrine differs not only from the Cambridge, but, in some matters, from itself. The ink is generally very pale or yellow, in a few places quite black, though, for a reason assigned by Woide, evidently written at the same time, with different sorts of ink: Woide has also clearly traced different hand-writings;* and both Michaelis† and Griesbach refer this apograph to different editions. Thus the Gospels follow the Byzantine edition, Paul's Epistles the Alexandrine, the Acts of the Apostles and the Catholic Epistles the Western. Let it be just added, that this MS. is not accompanied with a Latin translation. So much for general remark: its history is, in brief, as follows:

That it was written by a noble Egyptian lady, Thecla, rests on tradition, but a tradition that has been thought by many to wear the air of probability. This is certain, that it was presented by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Alexandria, through the hands of Sir Thomas Roe, our ambassador to the Turkish emperor, to Charles the first, and deposited in the king's library in the year 1628, whence it was conveyed, with the other books that composed that valuable collection, when it was given to the British Museum‡ by George II. From the character of Cyril, there is no reason to reject his testimony; and that testimony is as follows: Liber iste, scriptus Græce, N. et V. Testamenti, prout ex Traditione habemus, est scriptus manu Theclæ, nobilis Foeminæ Ægyptiæ, ante mille et trecentos annos, paulo post Concilium Nicenum. Nomen Theclæ in fine libri erat exaratum, sed extincto Christianismo in Ægypto a Mahumetanis, et libri una Christianorum in similem sunt reducti conditionem. Extinctum ergo et Theclæ nomen et laceratum, sed memoria et traditiō recens observat. This account, written by Cyril's own hand, is prefixed to this most valuable and splendid gift. These words also are written in the blank leaf: Denum Latum Cubiculo Patriarchali.§

It need surprise nobody that so beautiful a specimen of writing should be ascribed to the hands of a noble lady, nor that a work of so much labour should be executed by the sex, in affairs of literary pursuit, called sometimes improperly, the weaker sex. There is, indeed, evidence, that the Alexandrine MS., as just observed, was not written by one person: but were it otherwise represented, the representation would

* Præfat. ad Nov. Test. Græcum e Cod. Alex. qui Londini in Biblia Mus. Britannici asservatur, descript. a Carolo Godofrido Woide, Londini 1786.

† Michaelis's Introd. Lect. &c. vol. ii. p. 191.

‡ Woide's Præfat.

§ See also Literæ ejusdem Cyrilli Lucaris Scriptæ ad Georgium Episc. Cant. Harl. 823. 2. which Letters are in Colomesius's edit. of Clement's Epistles to the Corinthians. Lond. 1687. p. 344.

would wear no improbability from the thing itself. For in the East the ladies lived much retired; they had their separate assemblies,* and were accustomed to employ themselves very much in copying manuscripts.†

One respectful word shall be given to Cyrillus Lucaris. He was first Patriarch of Alexandria, afterwards of Constantinople; and to his learning and worth there are ample testimonies. He was a native of Crete, and possessed skill not only in the Latin and Greek languages, but in many languages of the East. He studied at Venice, and having travelled much into foreign countries, became acquainted with some of the first literary characters of the age. He wrote an epistle on the faith, rites, and government of the Greek church; and the most honourable testimony is borne to his character by different writers.‡ He introduced the art of printing into Turkey, and, which is not the least testimony to his worth, paid the forfeit of his life. He was strangled by order of the Turkish emperor 27th of June, 1638, and his printing office demolished. Whether he fell a martyr to his zeal for literature, or, as some say, to the church of England, it is not necessary now to enquire.

Such is the history of this beautiful manuscript, now preserved with so much religious care in the British Museum; a MS. which, as containing the whole of the Old and New Testament, as being inclosed in royal binding, and as being written, perhaps, by the hand of an Egyptian lady, some are willing to estimate as a jewel of antiquity,

Which Jews might kiss, and Infidels adore.

Pope.

Now for its age. Dr. Mill pronounces it not only one of the most precious remains of antiquity, but as the most ancient exemplar of the New Testament in the whole Christian world, and as more faithfully expressing the archetype of the Evangelists and Apostles than any other.§ On the other hand, Michaelis and other German critics do not rank its antiquity so high, nor set so great a value on its readings. Woide embraces the middle opinion,|| and Woide was a very learned man: he possessed, too, not only the best means for investigation, but the weightiest reasons for being correct in his conclusion. Woide assigns its age to the middle or close of the fourth century. Michaelis observes, that "an impartial lover of truth must acknowledge, that no absolute certainty can be obtained on the subject; but expresses an opinion that it could not be older than the 8th century." Thus he spoke in a former edition of his work. In his last edition (see Marsh's Translation,

* They were called by the Greeks *γυναικίσματα*.

† Vid. Woide, ut supra.

‡ See an account of the Greek Church, to which is added an account of the same under Cyrillus Lucaris, by Th. Smith. London, 1688. 8vo. There is an account of him also in Colomesius's edition of Clement's Epistles, mentioned above.

§ Millii Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græc. p. 144.

|| Woide's Præfat. to the Alex. Codex.

Translation, vol. xi. p. 189) he says "it cannot possibly be more ancient than the 6th century, but on the other hand it is equally impossible that it should be more modern than the 8th century." I shall speak of its age principally in a comparative view to the Cambridge manuscript.

Cyril's account, quoted above, was written in 1628, and if his account were correct to a year, that would fix the exact date of the manuscript to 328: but other criteria shall be taken here.

Mr. Marsh,* crediting Wetstein's account, thinks this MS. was brought from Mount Athos, though he does not mean to discredit its having been written in Egypt. That it was written in Egypt there is the clearest evidence. The letters are shaped after the Egyptian Greek alphabet, where they differ somewhat in shape from the letters in the Bezae Codex. Thus particularly the γ , ϵ , κ , ϕ , with some others, as described in the Alexandrine, are quite Egyptian, as may be seen by comparing them with that singular Egyptian MS. called Codex Askewianus, which was formerly in the valuable collection of MSS. that belonged to my early friend Dr. Askew, and which is now in the British Museum. There is internal evidence also that the pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs used by the scribe of the Alexandrine must have been the same as the Greeks of Egypt are known to have used, and which is still used by the modern Greeks. The marks of abbreviation, too, used by the Alexandrine, resemble those in the Egyptian MS. more than the Cambridge—though this decides nothing as to the precise age of the Alexandrine.—There are no breathing nor accents in either our Cambridge or Alexandrine Greek MS., nor is there any thing that resembles accents or breathings in the Egyptian. Accents and breathings were not admitted till the time of Aristophanes, a celebrated grammarian of Byzantium.†

The Alexandrine MS. is more mutilated than the Cambridge. It possesses apparently more of the wrinkles and decrepitude of age: and though this mark gives no positive proof of antiquity, but will depend much on the different qualities and tendencies of different sorts of vellum (even the vellum of the Alexandrine fac simile in the British Museum, published in 1786, is in some places quite yellow, in others very white) yet, *cæteris paribus*, it is on the side of the *superior* antiquity of the Codex Bezae. But if the criteria by which Woide maintains the superior age of the Alexandrine Codex over others be admitted, they will go to prove its inferiority to the Cambridge; for the former has more of the *ease* and *embellishment* of writing than the latter.

We have observed, that neither of these MSS. has accents and breathings; yet the Alexandrine uses some of these marks, though not as accents or breathings. Dr. Mill calls them mere *lusus calami*, but they return too often to be mere sports of the pen. It seems more probable that they were some sort of mementos to the scribe. But whatever their design might be, these flourishings are never introduced

* Notes to Michaelis, vol. iii.

† Montfaucon Palæograph. Græc. Lib. I. chap. iv. p. 31.

duced in the Cambridge Greek manuscript, nor indeed in Dr. Askew's Egyptian. As to the letters, they are uncial in both; but in the Bezae Codex they are more round and square. The Alexandrine having more letters decidedly Egyptian, proves only that it has more evidence of its having been written in Egypt.

Further, the Bezae manuscript has fewer stops than the Alexandrine; the former uses the (.) and (though very rarely) the (:). The latter the (.) and sometimes a hyphen (-). In the Cambridge there seems to be little or no system in the stops; sometimes there occurs not a stop for half a page, and then it seems placed ignorantly and at random, almost at the beginning or middle of a sentence. The Alexandrine has more of method, and is sometimes quite systematic and regular: to this may be added, that the abbreviations used in either of these MSS. are very few; but in the latter they are far more numerous, and often such as are never used by the former.

Those who wish to examine the antiquity of the Alexandrian MS. more historically, may read Woide's Prolegomena; and those who would trace it doctrinally, may consult other writers. Agreeably to an object, which I wish to keep principally in view here, I proposed only to insist on the letters, and the mere mechanical parts. But there are two arguments from historical evidence, which are so obvious, and which can be gathered up in so few words, that I cannot pass them entirely by. The one is from Athanasius's Epistle, which is in these volumes. Now as Athanasius died about the year 373, it is impossible that the Alexandrine Codex can be older than that period. How much later, this affords no proof. But there is no such boundary to the age of the Codex Bezae. The other argument is founded on the Ammonian Sections, and the Canons of Eusebius, which divide the Alexandrine Codex into sections and chapters. The former were the invention of Ammonius, who died in the close of the third century; the latter of Eusebius, who died in the reign of Constantius, about the year 340. Now in the Codex Bezae the Ammonian Sections appear without the Canons of Eusebius. Mills raises a fanciful conjecture here, which is unanswerably confuted by Dr. Kipling. Ammonius died in the close of the third century, and these Sections being written, perhaps, in a hand *different* from the manuscript, the manuscript itself *may* have been written long before the death of Ammonius, and long before Eusebius was born. And I the rather mention this matter to have an opportunity of qualifying somewhat my remark on the opinion of Whiston. For though what Kipling says affords no proof, it yet leaves the *possibility*, that the Bezae Codex may be as old as the second century. But there appear to arise arguments from every quarter, to establish the superior antiquity of the Codex Bezae over the Alexandrine: and so

Clandite jam rivos pueri; sat prata biberunt.

Virg. Ecl.

But a few words now on the use that has been made of this MS.: and where so much might be said, I shall endeavour to say the less; for

for no MS. perhaps has been made so free use of by critics, none so much admired on the one hand, nor more abused on the other.

The first part of this MS. that was published was the Epistles of Clement, by Patricius Junius, or Patrick Young, in 1632. He was librarian to Charles I. when this MS. was presented to him; and there are various collations, made by the same hand, on different parts of the Old Testament in the British Museum. He also examined the different readings of the New Testament; but the collations in Walton's Polyglot are by Huisse. The learned Dr. Thomas Gale published the Psalter at Oxford in 1675. Grabe made use of the Alexandrine in his *Biblia sacra quadrilingua Vet. Test.* published in 1750, and in his *Greek Bible* of 1707, which, as finished by Lee and Shippen, with the assistance of bishop Potter, may be almost considered as an entire edition of it. This latter being the completest work, and so much being borrowed from it by different writers, it would be endless to pursue our enquiries further; nor will it be doubted that Dr. Kennicot, who made so learned an *Inquiry into the State of the Printed Heb. Text of the Old Testament*, first published in 1753, made a proper use of the Alexandrine MS.; or Dr. Holmes, in his mighty work, published first, in part, at Oxford in 1798, in which he gives the different readings of all the various MSS. of the Septuagint. I must not pass by two commentators and translators, too considerable to be overlooked: the one is Dr. Gill, so deeply versed in Rabbinical writings, who a few years ago published a very large work on the Old and New Testament; the other, my late learned friend Dr. Alexander Geddes, who undertook to publish a translation of the entire Old Testament from the original Hebrew. He lived to publish only two volumes of the translation with one volume of notes. He made frequent collations of the Alexandrine, and speaks of Grabe's edition as the text book of it, till there shall be a new edition of the Vatican.*

The editors of the New Testament who have principally followed the readings of this MS. are Dr. Fell, afterwards bishop, who published a Greek Testament without his name; and Dr. Mill, who also published a Greek Testament at Oxford in 1701, and who, having made the most numerous collations ever made before, was followed by Wetstein and other editors. In the year 1786 Godofride Woide published his fac simile of this MS. and it being executed with great skill, and accompanied with very learned notes, the ease of collation became facilitated, and the most ample use has been made of his labours. Since then the labourers in this field have been numerous. I shall therefore readily be forgiven if I attempt to trespass no further on the time of your readers.

Of two of our principal modern translators I shall just drop a word.

One is Dr. Newcome, archbishop of Armagh, who in 1796 published an Attempt towards a New Translation of the New Testament. He tells us himself that he follows Griesbach's excellent edition, except in those cases where Griesbach's marks leave the matter doubtful.

In

* Prospectus to a New Translation of the Holy Bible.

In turning to one or two places, I perceive he did not translate from the Alexandrine: and perhaps with Michaelis and other German critics he might not think so highly of the readings of the Alexandrine MS. as some do. At the same time he frequently does, or at least from Griesbach's text, where that copies the Alexandrine. Mr. Gilbert Wakefield published his Translation of the New Testament in 1791. To what extent he made use of the Alexandrine he does not say: perhaps, too, he also might not think so highly of some readings. However, he seems to have adopted the readings sometimes of the Alexandrine, and sometimes of the Bezae Codex, at other times of neither. Indeed, believing as he did, "that the versions in the Eastern language are the representations of MSS. more ancient than any now in being,"* he follows principally those translations; and in ascertaining what he conceived to be the best readings both of MSS. and versions,† he exercises conjectural criticism, in which he has displayed his skill also in his *Silva Critica*, and in his editions of some of the Classics. And over his own books few were harder students or better scholars than my most worthy friend, Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

As Griesbach's New Testament in Greek professes to be a correction of the Greek text, *ad fidem codicum*, &c. we may expect to find of course a competent share of readings from the Alexandrine MS. I forbore mentioning his name in proper order, intending to close this paper by noticing a literary curiosity.

Griesbach says, relative to the disputed text 1 Tim. 3, 16, *Cæterum Codices A. (our Alexandrine) et C a prima manu non ΘΣ ut nonnullis visum fuerat sed ΟΣ habuisse—lectumq: id a correctore multo juniore in Θ mutatum esse, copiose in Symbolarum Criticarum tomo primo, p. viii. 54, et tomo ii. p. 56, 76, demonstravimus*; and he says, that ΘΣ is found in no monument of antiquity sæculo quarto exeunte anteriore.

With respect to the Alexandrine, having that before me, I was determined to sift the matter to the bottom. Now our Alexandrine *always* uses the Greek theta of this form Θ, the Egyptian, and the Egyptian letter in Dr. Askew's MS. is *always* of this form. It is therefore *certain* that the Θ in the Alexandrine MS. (had ΘC been the reading) must have been of the Egyptian form too. But the theta here is of the Phœnician form, thus Θ. The stroke, therefore, must have been an insertion, made too by a very improvident scribe. But as I am speaking to serve no particular doctrine, I will not deny that the original reading *might* have been ΘΣ (I speak here merely so far as *letters* are concerned) though the stroke of the theta might have been

* See his *Collection of Texts*, published as specimens of his intended Translation.—Dr. Mill might, perhaps, think so of the Old Coptic, with the exception though probably of the Alex. MS. Vid. *Prolegom. ad Novum Test.* p. 152. Dr. White, the Arabic Professor at Oxford, shews the Philoxenic version to be of the year 508. See Dr. White's *Prefat. ad Sacrorum Evangel. Versionem Syriacam Philox.*—The Syriac version first published at Vienna (in 1555) is older. See Mill. *prolegom.* p. 128.

† See Mr. W.'s *Pref.* to 3d vol. of his new Translation.

been so worn out as to leave only O; for there is the same obliteration perpetually in this MS., the O being not distinguishable from an O; nor do I affirm who made the insertion here, whether heretic or orthodox; but that the stroke in the theta is an insertion by a later hand amounts to demonstration. I add at the same time, the original reading of the MS. might have been OE, but it could not have been O, as Mr. Wakefield and Dr. Harwood read it from another MS.

I just add, that as Dr. Harwood follows, for his Gospels, the Codex Bezae, and for his Epistles the Clermont MS. I presume he either made no great use of, or set no high value on, the Alexandrine.

I remain, &c.

G. DYER.

London, May 1808.

P.S. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that I have been obliged throughout this paper to use the ordinary letters, as, to express the real form of the letters of such MSS. types must be cast for the purpose.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

NOTICE OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE LATE MRS. KAUFFMAN.

MARIA ANGELICA KAUFFMAN was born in Coire, the capital of the Grisons, on the 30th October, 1740. She was the only daughter of John Joseph Kauffman, of Swarthemberg, and of Cleophe Lucin, of the same place. Her father was a painter of some consideration, and her mother a woman highly respectable for her domestic virtues.

In her very infancy Angelica evinced a strong disposition for the arts of design; for nothing gave her so much delight as examining and copying prints. Her inclination did not escape the observation of her father: her infant-genius was accordingly fostered by him, with instruction in some principles of the art; and so rapid was her proficiency, that, when only between eight and nine years of age, she already began to paint, first in crayons and then in oil. In these pursuits she laboured under an insurmountable difficulty, as, by the decorums of her sex, she was prevented from resorting to academies, and from thus forming her judgment and taste by naked living figures. But this circumstance by no means discouraged her. By drawing after the most correct models, and by the assiduous study of the works of the best artists, she compensated the unavoidable deficiency of academic instruction. And this, perhaps, ultimately proved an advantage to her; since, free from the danger of taking a bias to any peculiar method, she became more adapted to form an exclusive and original character in painting.

Her

Her progress in the subsequent years was astonishing, and stands, perhaps, unrivalled in the annals of the art. Between the tenth and eleventh year of her age she was already skilled in taking portraits; for it is an authentic and indisputable fact, that in 1751, having accompanied her father to Como, she drew, in crayons, a portrait of Monseigneur Nevroni, bishop of that city; which attracted the admiration of the prelate and of the inhabitants.

In order, however, to give a full developement to her rising talents, in 1754 (the 14th of her age) she was conducted by her father to Milan, where the gallery of pictures in that metropolis opened to her an ample field of observation and improvement. But whilst she was so assiduous in studying the productions of former masters, she did not neglect to exhibit new proofs of her own talents; and at this period she executed portraits of the duchess of Massa Carrara, of the illustrious count Firmian, the Austrian governor, and other persons of the highest distinction. The death of her mother, however, obliged her to accompany her father to Swarthemberg, his native place, where he was called to settle some family concerns; and as, during his stay in that place, he had a commission to paint some pictures for his own parish church, that time was not entirely lost to his daughter, for the twelve apostles, in separate compartments, were executed by her.

Having settled all family concerns, and being now free from any occasional engagements, Angelica, in 1758, accompanied by her father, returned to Italy, with the purpose of studying and practising her art on a much larger scale. But in her way to that country she found employment in her profession; for, while passing through Constance, Monfort, and other places of note, she was engaged to take the portraits of cardinal Cassimir de Roch, bishop of Constance, of the count of Monfort and his family, as well as of other persons of distinction. She did not stop long in Milan; for she intended to study, as she actually did, in Reggio, Parma, and Placentia, all the works of Guido, Guercino, and other great masters of the Lombard school. She remained nearly a year in Florence, for a similar purpose of study; and at length, towards the close of 1759, she went to Rome, which capital was to give a full scope to her powers.

There, in fact, the public life of Angelica Kauffman may be said to have commenced. It may be considered in a three-fold point of view—in respect to her farther professional studies; to her original works; and to other pursuits, which, although not immediately connected with her profession, served to complete her education and enlarge her mind. She made copies of the most celebrated paintings, and draughts and *schizzos* of the most valuable remains of ancient sculpture; she also executed several new portraits, and copied some paintings upon commission; and, finally, she employed all her leisure hours in reading the most eminent poets and historians; by which means she acquired a knowledge of mythology and of the history and manners of ancient Greece and Rome. She became complete mistress of four languages—the Italian, the French, the English, and the German; and she cultivated music both by singing and by playing on the harpsichord, in

both which branches she highly excelled. She availed herself of the circumstance of her residence in Rome to visit Naples, in order to study and copy some of the most excellent paintings in the royal gallery, formerly belonging to the illustrious house of Farnese.

Angelica had now passed about five years in Rome, and had there acquired a great number of admirers, both natives and foreigners: among others, she had become acquainted with several of the English nobility and gentry, and by them had been urged to visit England. She seems, however, not yet to have resolved to undertake this journey; for, in 1764, she removed from Rome to Venice, in which place she remained a full twelvemonth, studying the works of Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, and other artists of the Venetian school: and it is uncertain whether she would soon have carried into execution her intention of visiting England, if, in Venice, she had not become acquainted with Lady Wentworth, wife of the ambassador, Mr. Morris, who was about to return to her native country. In the company, therefore, of that respectable lady, she came to England in 1765.

At her arrival in London she had numerous commissions from those who had known her in Italy and from their friends; and it was not long before her royal highness the Princess of Wales, mother to his present Majesty, informed of the abilities of the artist, engaged her in the service of the royal family. She accordingly had the honour of being employed to make a portrait of her Majesty, whom she represented in the garb of a goddess, with the little Prince of Wales by her side, under the figure of a genius. She likewise painted the Princess Augusta, duchess of Brunswick, holding with her hand her young son, the Prince Charles; and Christian VII. king of Denmark, who then happened to be in London.

The residence of Angelica Kauffman in England constituted a remarkable æra in the annals of the fine arts, in a more general and extensive view. There, for the first time, she fully developed her talents for historical painting; and there she displayed in her works of this description those excellencies for which ever after she was so justly celebrated—originality in composition; elegance in invention; and taste in colouring. She also indirectly gave a new and powerful impulse to another of the sister arts; for all the most eminent engravers in England soon made it a point to immortalize by their prints as many of her works as could be procured for the purpose. In return, she herself was indebted to those artists for the principal part of her fame, as, by the extensive circulation of the prints, they rendered her more and more celebrated throughout the civilized world.

We shall not now mention any of the numberless portraits and other inferior works which she executed during her residence in England and on her journey to Ireland—such objects can find no room in this short notice; and even in a more detailed account they might be thrown into the back ground. But it is necessary to say, that at the period to which we allude, she received from the most celebrated academies in Europe those marks of honour to which by her singular merit she was so justly entitled. She was nominated a member of the

academy of St. Luke in Rome, of the Clementine academy in Bologna, of those of Venice and Florence, and of the Royal Academy of London.

Angelica Kauffman was now in the 40th year of her age; and her father, who had been her inseparable companion in all her travels, was in the decline of life: in order, therefore, to avoid those inconveniences and dangers to which a woman is exposed who has no protector, towards the close of 1780 she married Signor Antony Zucchi, a Venetian painter, who had long resided in London, and, from a great number of works, was well known in England. At the same time, her aged father wishing to see his native country and his friends again, she was prevailed upon to leave England, which, after sixteen years residence, she did, in the summer of 1781. With her father and her husband she went first to Germany, and thence, after visiting their relations, to Italy. They had scarcely reached Venice, when Mr. Kauffman died.

In all probability Angelica Kauffman (she did not choose to change her maiden name) was satisfied with the honours which she had hitherto received; and, perhaps, had no idea that any additional tokens of the kind could be conferred upon her. If this was the case, she must have been much surprised, when being in Venice in the winter of 1782, a tribute was paid to her talents, which, from the times of Leo X. and Charles V. had been unknown in the history of the polite arts—she was personally visited by the late emperor Paul of Russia and his empress, who, under the name of count and countess du Nord, were then making the tour of Italy. They found her painting the death of Lionardo da Vinci, in the arms of Francis I. king of France; and they desired her to finish it for themselves, and to deliver it, as soon as finished, to their minister.

Mrs. Kauffman, already independent and mistress of her own time, had resolved to fix her residence in that city of Italy which was the most illustrious seat of the arts, and she went to Rome. Wishing, however, to see Naples again, she made an excursion to that metropolis in 1783. She was presented at court, and received from her Sicilian Majesty the commission for painting, on a large scale, the numerous royal family of the Two Sicilies. On her return to Rome she executed that great composition of portraits; and this circumstance, in the winter of 1784, procured to her an honour equal to that which she had enjoyed in Venice two years before. She was visited by the emperor Joseph II., then travelling through Italy; and as a mark of respect and esteem from his imperial Majesty, she was requested to paint for the cabinet of Vienna two pictures, with the full choice on her part both of the subjects and the size.

In the spring of that year she was, however, obliged to go to Naples again, for the purpose of presenting to the queen the picture of the Royal Family. She was engaged by her Majesty to remain for some time at Naples, with the character of honorary court painter, and of drawing-mistress to the two eldest princesses. She was allotted a carriage from court, and an apartment in the magnificent house of the late

late prince of Francaville; and her stay was till the month of October.

On her return to Rome, she applied to the two pictures which had been requested of her by the emperor Joseph. As the subject of one of those performances, she selected Eneas doing the honours of the funeral of young Pallas after the battle against the Tyrrhenians; and as that of the other, Arminius when, having defeated the Romans, with the death of Quintilius Varus, returning to his forest loaded with Roman trophies, he is met by his wife and other young women, spreading flowers in his path, and presenting him with laurel crowns. The two pictures, by the means of cardinal Herzan, imperial plenipotentiary in Rome, were sent to the emperor, who, in return, wrote with his own hand to the cardinal a letter, expressing the highest degree of satisfaction and acknowledgment. "As a token," said he, "of my gratitude, I join to this letter a snuff-box and a medal, which your eminence will have the goodness to present in my name to Angelica. I desire you likewise to inform her; that the two works are already placed in the imperial gallery; for, I wish that, as well as myself, all my subjects may admire her superior talents."

These two great historical paintings occupied Angelica during the whole year 1785, and more than one half of the next, but not exclusively; for, in that interval, she executed the commission of the late empress Catherine of Russia, for a large picture representing Servius Tullius, the sixth king of the Romans, when, in his childhood, falling asleep in the apartments of the elder Tarquin, a bright flame was seen on his head, and queen Tanaquil and her maids of honour wishing to extinguish it, were prevented by Tarquin, who regarded that phenomenon as a harmless presage of his future greatness. In that interval, also, and in the course of 1787, she finished a picture for king Stanislaus of Poland, the subject of which was, Virgil reading to Augustus and Octavia the sixth book of the Eneid, and the empress fainting at the recital of the passage in which the name of young Marcellus is introduced.

We shall take no notice of some other equal or inferior works which this artist executed from 1788 to 1790, for they do not materially add to her merit and fame. We shall, however, mention, as the last of her great historical paintings, that which, towards the close of 1790, in consequence of a commission from Pius VI. she made for the celebrated sanctuary of our Lady at Loretto. The subject was the blessed Virgin, in her childhood, pouring from a little vessel some water on a young lily, and, her face turned towards heaven, contemplating a ray of light descending on her head; whilst her parents, Joachim and Anne, surprised at the phenomenon, seem to offer their pious thanks to God. Pius VI. was so satisfied with this performance, that, in 1792, he issued orders that it should be executed, as it actually was, in mosaic, for the church of Loretto.

Two other performances only shall be mentioned in the present notice. These are the portraits, as large as life, of two illustrious families. The one represents the widow princess of Holstein-Beck, with her

her son, the prince Frederic Charles, and her daughter, having at her side her bridegroom the Russian count Zolsty, together with other figures, introduced for the purpose of *historizing* the composition. The other exhibits the family of Zamoisky in Poland: in a family garden, the father, sitting, holds with his hand a young daughter, standing by his side; on the other side are two young sons, seeming to listen to him whilst he points to them with his finger a bust, in marble, of one of their ancestors who had deserved well of his country, for their imitation. These two elegant pictures were soon after engraved by the celebrated Morghen.

In 1795 Mrs. Kauffman's husband died, and she was much affected with the loss of a respectable man, who had been her faithful companion during twenty-four years. She herself was now fifty-five years old; but although she did not ever after produce any work that could, in point of invention, come into competition with the greatest of those which we have already noticed, she was far from being inactive. She painted a number of pieces by commission, especially for travellers, and chiefly for the English.

This last circumstance was a pretext for the revolutionary robbers of France to deprive her of that safeguard of respect which is granted to all benefactors of mankind. At the entrance of the French into Rome in 1798, the works then in her hands were seized as English property. "Not even the studies of the artists," said she in a letter to a friend of her's in London, "are excepted." The above-mentioned pictures were amongst the few I had in my possession; and as a certain gentleman known to Lady * * * * * was engaged in managing this affair, and paid some money (this is the grand *arcanum*) though not a great sum, to rescue them, I find he makes some difficulty in letting them be forwarded without a reimbursement."

By the invasion of the French likewise she lost that part of her fortune which she had placed in the bank of Rome; and to this point also she shall speak for herself. "I have," said she, in another letter of the 12th October, 1799, "suffered nothing in regard to my person. * * * * * But there was no want of other distresses of all kinds; and the prospect was gloomy beyond expression. * * * * * The losses I have sustained are considerable, and at a time of life when I flattered myself that I should enjoy a little comfort and ease. However, a resigned mind is able to endure the distresses of this world. * * * * * Perhaps, in time, affairs will be settled again in regard to the public funds; but this whole state has been plundered of all that is valuable in every branch."

We cannot close the account of this extraordinary woman, without giving some hints concerning the rank which she occupies among painters—at least among those of her own sex. In the golden age of arts in Italy, and in the subsequent century also, seven female painters flourished. Lavinia Fontana, Artemisia Gentileschi, Chiara Varotari, Giovanna Carzoni, Maria Tintoretto (the daughter of the great painter of this name) Sophonisba Anguisciola, and Elizabeth Sirani. None of these ever rose to the highest degree of merit; none, at least, were
able

able to enter into competition with their contemporary great painters of the other sex; none of them, consequently, can rival the merit of Angelica Kauffman! In the last century, Rosalba Carriera (better known only by her christian name, *Rosalba*) was justly considered as a female painter until then unknown in the history of the art, and capable of coming into competition with any painter of the other sex. In the line of crayons and of miniature she had only a few rivals: in the clearness and liveliness of her colours she was admirable. As far, therefore, as a generic comparison can be made, this is the only female painter who can balance the merit and fame of the subject of our memoir. We shall decline any decision on this head: but supposing the question should never be decided, Angelica may be satisfied with her share of glory, if one person only of her sex be allowed to come into competition with her, in the whole history of the art of painting among the moderns.

Maria Angelica Kauffman died at Rome on the 5th November, 1807, aged 67 years and six days. She was of a middle size, and well proportioned, with a round face, bright eyes, and expressive countenance. In her youth she had been uncommonly handsome, and even in her advanced age she preserved a cheerful and prepossessing look. She was of an excellent moral character; was always sober and retired, and, in her leisure hours, only indulged in the society of her relations and friends. She had no issue by her husband, Mr. Zucchi; and leaving behind her a considerable fortune, she disposed of a part of it in favour of a pious foundation in Coire, and of another part in favour of her collateral relations. During the three weeks of the illness which preceded her decease, she received the sacraments, according to the ritual of the Roman catholic church. After death, such honours were paid to her remains as to add, if possible, to her fame, and to reflect great credit on the inhabitants of Rome. She was buried with solemn pomp in her parish church of St. Andrew *delle Fratte*. The funeral ceremony was chiefly directed by the excellent sculptor the Chevalier Canova, and was attended by all the academicians of St. Luke, and all the literary corporations.

F. D.

London, April 30, 1808.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PARTING AND DESPAIRING LOVER.

THE streamers flutt'ring in the sky
 Declare the springing gale;
 The sailors raise a cheerful cry,
 And spread the swelling sail.

Yet

Yet e'er I part, forever part,
From all I lov'd to view,
In hurried lines my throbbing heart
Shall pour a last adieu.

Lucy, farewell! more dear to me
Than feeble words can tell!
Ten thousand things I'd say to thee,
But they are all—farewell!

Yet 'tis not *now* my parting sighs
Should wound thy tender ear,
Or steal from those dejected eyes
An interdicted tear.

When thro' a tyrant's ruthless sway
Thy bridal chain was tied,
We parted from that fatal day,
Nor seas could more divide.

What raging storms did I endure,
Conflicting in my breast!
What pangs that reason could not cure
Bereav'd my soul of rest!

'Tis time the struggle now were o'er,
And ceas'd these fond alarms;
Better to see thee never more,
Than in another's arms.

I haste to quit this baleful strand,
And fly to climes unknown;
Nor fear to find the rudest land
Less friendly than my own.

* Thou mighty Ocean, deep and wide,
Retired from human eye,
Beneath whose ever-restless tide
Perhaps I'm doom'd to lie,

Tost on thy waves, O may I gain
A calm unfelt before;
And bury love beneath the main,
Or ne'er return to shore!

* This thought is from Rousseau's "Julie."

J. A.

ANNA.

A softly-blushing little bud,
My Anna first I knew,
And stopp'd in pity's gentle mood
To bless her as she grew.

I saw

I saw her next with alter'd eye
 A perfect flow'r appear,
 Fann'd by a tender mother's sigh,
 And moisten'd with her tear.
 And oh! so passing rich and rare
 The sweets she scatter'd round,
 Methought I breath'd no earthly air,
 I trod no earthly ground.
 Ah me! how soon in evil hour,
 The heart's best treasure flies!
 A worm corrodes my sweetest flow'r,
 And blooming Anna dies.

Malton.

W.

THE SEDUCER.

WITH easy step and am'rous air,
 The idol of the youthful fair,
 (A simple, sweet misjudging throng)
 See gay Lothario move along;
 On him alone beams ev'ry eye,
 For him alone breathes ev'ry sigh.
 Ah! Maidens of the foolish heart,
 Far other beams your eyes should dart,
 Far other sighs your bosoms heave
 For him who seeks you to deceive.
 Could you but see, half hid in gloom,
 Wan as the tenant of the tomb,
 In solitary slow decay
 Poor lost Monimia pine away,
 Once innocent and gay like you,
 'Ere curs'd Lothario breath'd his vow,
 Sure, simple, sweet, misjudging throng,
 You'd mark the author of her wrong,
 And banish from your virgin train
 A fouler murderer than Cain.

Malton.

W.

TO DUNKERY.*

FELL Dunkery! on whose dark head,
 Mantled in mists the storm is bred,
 Awhile forbear thy blustering airs,
 And deign to listen to our prayers,

Which

* Written at a Gentleman's Seat in Somersetshire last Autumn, at the foot of the high Mountain of *Dunkery*, whose summit was capped with snow, whilst in the vale below was enjoyed sunshine—in consequence of a very musical Lady's sudden cold.

Which daily we are known to pour
 To stop thy "sleet of arrowy shower,"
 And, on wings of mildest gales,
 Cradled with *Flora* in our valès,
 To thy cold Mightiness's brow
 By sun-beam envoys from below
 Dispatch, to lay before thy throne;
 But ah! in vain!—thy heart is stone!
 And, if thou ever hadst an ear,
 By Discord it was pierced, to hear
 The torrent roar of Horner's stream,
 Or troubled ghost's terrific scream,
 Who nightly o'er the plunder'd grave
 Whirling wild is said to rave!
 Else, the harmonious powers to mar,
 Thou hadst not loosed that fiend *Catarrh*,
 Than which, of all the rebel-rout
 That from *Pandora*'s box rushed out,
 A direr pest was ne'er brought forth
 To plague the regions of the north,
 The frame of beauty to convulse,
 And agonize the fever'd pulse,
 Converting *Cælia*'s liquid note
 To burr of a Northumbrian throat.
 Enchanting Syren! ah! how long
 Shall we in vain expect the song?
 How long lament the harp unstrung,
 And silence of that heavenly tongue?
 Is there on earth no med'cine found
 To renovate its shiver sound;
 No incantation to remove
 The bonds of melody and love?
 Is there no flower, o'er Autumn's tomb
 That loves to linger, still in bloom;—
 No plant, in Winter even seen,
 Gay in the youth of ever-green,
 Which, within its secret veins,
 A virtue yet unknown contains,
 Of potency to search the frame,
 Soothe as it goes and quench the flame,
 Which asks the bee's superior skill
 Through his alembick to distil?
 Fly, 'subtle Chymist! from the cells
 Of every flower where honey dwells,
 Of every shrub, and tree, and fruit,
 The lovely patient's case to suit,
 Collect what odour and what juice
 May be concocted into use;

O'er nature's face expatiate wide,
 Nor leave the simplest herb untried.
 Of what the garden and the field,
 Or what e'en *Dunkery* may yield;
 For, where the venom is, we find
 The antidote lurks close behind:
 Then quick, with healing on thy wing,
 To Cælia's lip the treasure bring,
 And thence, in rich exchange, convey
 What more than *Flora* will repay.
 So shall *Phœbus* and the *Nine*
 Raise to thee a votive shrine;
 And I, in gratitude, sweet bee,
 Will consecrate a verse to thee,
 Which from her voice, though mean the strain,
 An immortality shall gain.

BALLAD FROM THE SPANISH.

WHEN from France we went together
 One and all our faith we plighted,
 That whoever fell in battle,
 We would bear him home to rest.
 But now, when the victorious Spaniards
 Press us close in hot pursuit,
 Amid the dust, and stir and turmoil,
 We have lost Sir Beltram here.

Seven times they cast the lots
 For who should venture back to seek him.
 To the good old man his father
 Seven times the lot was given;
 Thrice the lot fell fairly to him,
 Four times it was foully dealt;
 And yet tho' it had not been dealt him,
 He could not have staid behind.

Back the old man turn'd his bridle,
 None to bear him company,
 And in anger and in anguish
 Ere he went did he reproach them—
 Home to France, ye recreant Frenchmen,
 Ye who love your lives with shame!
 Only for the sake of Beltram,
 Cowards, came I here with you—
 And not the faith which I have plighted,
 Nor the lots so falsely dealt me,

Send

Send me back to seek my son ;
 Love and vengeance are enough.
 Since my son for love of honour
 Did not call to mind his father,
 Back I go to Roncesvalles,
 Back I go, remembering him.
 But if oaths and plighted homage,
 Frenchmen, are of force with you,
 Think not that by my destruction
 Ye from danger shall escape.
 Cast again the lots, I tell you,
 See who next must seek for me.
 'Tis not for the dead I hasten,
 'Tis for vengeance and for death.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Mr. Southey's History of Brazil will immediately be put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed during the last eight years. The best native historians of that kingdom have perceived the necessity of arranging their national history under three distinct heads—Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. These parts have no other connection than that of relating to the same people; each forms in itself a complete whole. According to chronological order, the History of Brazil would have been the last in the series; but as public curiosity is now particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. Those persons who are well acquainted with Lisbon know by what means Mr. Southey has been enabled to procure materials. A critical catalogue of all the authorities, printed and manuscript, in his possession, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work; and the public will then be enabled to judge of their extent, rarity, and importance.

Mr. Robert Bakewell is preparing for the press "Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool; from which is deduced a certain and easy method of improving the quality and increasing the value of English clothing Wool and preserving the health of Sheep: with thoughts on the means of preserving all the best qualities of Wool from the Spanish breed of Sheep when removed from their native soil. And an Appendix, containing hints on the structure, formation, and growth of Wool and Hair.

Mr. Britton has just published a Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures in the Cleveland Gallery.

Mr. Cromeek will very shortly present to the public Mr. Wm. Blake's celebrated Illustrations of Blair's Grave, etched by Mr. Louis Schiavonetti.

The Rev. Mr. Bland intends to publish another volume of Tales in the course of the year.

A work, entitled, *Muse Seatoniana*, will be published in June. It contains a collection of Poems, which have obtained the annual prize founded by Mr. Seaton at the University of Cambridge, from the first institution of the premium in 1750 to the present time.

Mr. Renny, author of the work entitled, "A Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies," has now in the press another performance on "The State of the East India Company," which will speedily be published.

Dr. Carey will in a few days publish a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made easy," with material additions and improvements. It contains a minute
 account

account of above fifty different species of Verse, a Metrical Key to the Lyrics of Horace, a copious and complete Index, &c. &c.

The same author has just issued proposals for teaching, in four lessons, what he calls "Short-hand shortened;" the whole comprised in fifteen characters of the most simple kind, viz. four right lines, one ascending hair-stroke, four semi-circles, four curved lines, or segments of a larger circle, and two small circles or loops drawn in contrary directions, as exhibited in his card.

Mr. Mayne, author of the poem of "Glasgow," has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, "The Siller Gun," a Poem, in four Cantos; founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a Silver Gun, first given as a prize to the best marksman among the Corporations of Dumfries. The Poem will be illustrated by Notes and a Glossary.

The Rev. Mr. Furness, of Pinteland, Northumberland, is publishing by subscription, a Treatise on Land Surveying, for the use of schools.

Dr. George Alley, of Cork, has nearly ready for the press, Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that peculiar species of eruptive Disease arising from the exhibition of Mercury; to be illustrated with coloured engravings. This publication will contain all the information on this singular and interesting disease which the observations of those gentlemen, whose attention has been particularly directed to the subject, have afforded; besides what the author was enabled to collect during an attendance of upwards of six years on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin, the largest establishment for the reception of venereal patients, perhaps, in Europe. Many communications from the most respectable medical characters will be introduced; and the various affections produced by the application of other irritants, which form in themselves a distinct genus of disease, will be particularly considered.

Ludlam's Introduction to Mathematics is reprinting, enlarged with an Appendix, by W. Fryer, Superintendent of the Mathematical Institute, Bristol, in one volume 8vo.

The second volume of the History of Sussex, and the concluding volume of the History of Leicestershire, which were burnt at Mr. Nichol's late fire, have been again put to press.

In a short time will be published, a Collection of Farces and other Afterpieces, as they are performed at the London Theatres; designed to form a Supplement to Mrs. Inchbald's British Theatre.

A History of Portugal, in the Portuguese language, will shortly be published in three small volumes.

An edition of Gil Blas, in Portuguese, is nearly ready for publication.

A volume of Critical Notes and Observations, explanatory of the Four Gospels, and founded on circumstances peculiar to our Saviour and the Evangelists, is in the press, and will soon be published.

In the course of next winter will be published (to be continued quarterly) the First Number of a Classical Journal; consisting of Classical and Biblical Criticisms, and of Academical Prize Poems and Dissertations. This work, which will be conducted by Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, will admit communications from every part of the world in Latin, French, and English.

Dr. Glasse is about to publish another edition of the New Testament, with Burkitt's Observations, to be comprized in one large octavo volume. This edition will contain such parts of the Commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short, useful, and practical Annotations thereon.

We regret to learn that it is Mr. Donavon's intention to shut up his MUSEUM finally from the public in the course of the present month. His collection is unquestionably the most complete that has ever been formed of the native curiosities of the British Isles; and we should have felt much pleasure had he met with sufficient encouragement to keep it open for the inspection of those who are interested in the natural history of their country.

Dr. Satterley and Dr. Young propose to give two courses of Medical Lectures next winter, at the Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Satterley's will be Clinical Lectures,

Lectures, and any of the pupils of the Hospital attending them will have the privilege of seeing the patients whose cases are discussed. He will be assisted in the department of morbid anatomy by Mr. Cartwright. Dr. Young's course will be on the Elements of the Medical Sciences in general, and on the Practice of Physic in particular. It has been erroneously stated, in several periodical publications, that Dr. Young had a large medical work nearly ready for the press: the mistake arose from his having been for some time engaged in the preparation of these lectures.

Mr. Davy's fourth lecture was distinguished by some very brilliant experiments, which he commenced with observations on the electrical phenomena that were to be noticed in the heating and cooling of bodies. He explained the structure of different kinds of electrical batteries, shewing which were the most powerful according as intensity or quantity of the electrical fluid was required, that is, according to the nature of the subject to be operated upon. He computed the difference between batteries made of zinc, and silver and zinc and copper, observing that the power of the former was to that of the latter as about 20 to 17, which was much too trifling a difference to compensate for the great increase of expence. He then pointed out the methods of judging of the intensity of different substances to be used in these experiments; and the best proportions of acid water for the Voltaic battery. The battery used on this occasion he computed to consist of 38,000 square inches, which was much larger than had been constructed since the science had been cultivated. In explaining the operation of the battery, he said, the shock of an electric battery, compared with that from a powerful one of Volta, was as the sound of many cannon to the distant noise of thunder. He explained the effect of the Galvanic fluid upon the taste and the eye; and observed, that the battery then to be used for the first time might lead to discoveries, as well as illustrate facts already known; and it would afford him the highest gratification if the experiments then to be performed should lead to new facts, as, in that case, all his auditors might claim to participate in the honour. He now began to deflagrate metals; wires of iron, of lead, of platina were instantly deflagrated to the length of six or eight inches: such a battery, however, ought to have deflagrated them to nearly as many feet. He then tried the effects of the Galvanic fluid on oil and alcohol, and shewed that metal might be ignited in vacuo; in other words, that combustion might be effected without the intervention of oxygen; which, if we understood him right, had never before been seen. He then tried how far the Galvanic fluid could be made to pass in the air; it had been hitherto contended, that it would not pass through the smallest perceptible distance: with this powerful battery he was willing that his audience should make the experiment for themselves, and for the first time he found that it passed through a space of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. This was tried on a flat piece of glass, covered with tin-foil, part of which was removed gradually, to observe the precise distance to which the fluid would pass from one edge of the coating to the other. He concluded a number of brilliant experiments, which were received with much applause, by observing, that it might be expected he should, on these curious phenomena, offer some hypothesis in elucidation of the subject. He did not mean to deny that he had formed certain opinions respecting them, but these he did not conceive himself authorized to communicate till they became more mature from experiment and observation. He was strongly impressed with the evils resulting from the too prevalent disposition to admit principles without proof, to trace effects to causes which do not exist; to expand a few desultory observations into magnificent conjectural systems: such a spirit was at enmity with the patience and docility which was required of those who devoted themselves to the cause of truth. Facts alone formed the strength and vitality of science. There were those who discovered a proneness to theorize, by pronouncing on all questions with arrogant confidence, by mistaking possibilities for certainties, promulgating their own dogmas, and aspiring not to be the servants but the dictators of nature. To some minds no mysteries remained, no enigmas existed. He meant not to check the spirit of research, nor to disclaim the application of those analogies which gave wings to the mind,

mind, and conducted it to the most sublime truths. But he must contend that imagination ought to be subordinate to reason—that speculations should not take place of experiments—and that no one should be allowed to advance an hypothesis who had not previously discovered a new fact. In the cultivation of science we should not aim so much at splendid hypotheses as at useful truths; the former, like certain flowers in our garden, put forth luxuriant blossoms, but are barren of fruit: the latter, like the humble tribe of grasses, springing up in perpetual verdure, gratefully reward our toil, and cover the earth with beauty and abundance.

The fifth lecture was purely historical, in which Mr. Davy distinctly traced the origin and progress of the science of electricity from its primeval insignificance, when no more was known than that amber was by friction capable of attracting light bodies, to the present important æra of research and discovery. In mentioning the name of Franklin, he paid an animated tribute to his comprehensive genius, and the sound principles of philosophy by which it had been uniformly directed: the manly simplicity of his style was admirably adapted to the communication of science: by him philosophy was taught to speak a language of universal influence: he had not left her to reign with lonely magnificence in her temple; he had drawn her forth, divested of all pride and ostentation; had made her familiar with the homes and dwellings of men. Mr. Davy reprobated, in a very manly style, the illiberal doctrine that knowledge was to be withheld from the people. It was in this spirit that Plato had clothed philosophy in a veil of mysticism, to allure the senses, but to delude the reason. Knowledge ought to be consecrated to the use of mankind; its proper object was the exaltation of humanity. Who that was capable of a dignified pursuit, or a noble sentiment, would not rather exist like Anaxagoras seeking truth in solitude and exile, than live like Plato in splendour and independence, the obsequious favourite of Dionysius?

In estimating the progress of modern science, Mr. Davy said, he could not but assign to his countrymen the first meed of praise: he introduced many admirable reflections on the causes of this pre-eminence, and its salutary influences on society. From the exalted state of science in this country he inferred the superiority of our national character: he considered it as an indication of health and vigour. When the rose was seen unfolding its bloom, it was known that the oak had put forth its buds. Knowledge and Freedom were naturally allied, and dwelt together in union. Our country has long enjoyed advantages of which no other is possessed. The pure spirit of protestantism has purified our morals. The principles of civil liberty have given expansion to our views and dignity to our conduct. The contemplation of nature cannot but lead the mind of man to its great author. From knowledge flows devotion, and the stream is pure as its source.

The following statement has been published of the daily sale of the Paris papers: *The Moniteur*, 20,000; *Journal de Paris*, 16,000; *Publiciste*, 14,000; *Journal de Debats*, 12,000; *Journal des Defenseurs de la Patrie*, 10,000; *Clef du Cabinet*, 6,000; *Petits Affiches*, 3,000.

In the fifteenth number of the *Athenæum* we inserted, from an American paper, an account of some Meteoric Stones which fell near Weston, in North America. Since that time a paper has been read before the Royal Society on the subject, drawn up by Mr. Silliman, Professor of Chemistry, and Mr. Kingsley, Professor of Languages in Yale College. The account they give of the circumstances attending the fall of those stones differs in nothing material from that we have already laid before our readers. They have, however, added some particulars relative to the nature and chemical properties of the stone, deduced from analysis, which deserve to be noticed. As far as the above-named gentlemen could judge, it appeared to have been covered with a thin black crust: a crust of this kind was also observed on some fragments of it, that could not have belonged to the exterior, which was probably formed in consequence of fissures in the interior. Its specific gravity was found to be 3.6, water being 1; its colour dark ash or leaden: it is interspersed with small white masses resembling the feldtspar in some varieties of granite; also
with

with black globular masses, which admit of being easily detached. These are not attractable by the magnet. Masses of yellow pyrites were observed, some of a brilliant golden colour. The whole stone is thickly interspersed with metallic points of a whitish colour, which appear to be chiefly malleable iron alloyed with nickel. On being analyzed, the stone was found to consist of *silex*, *iron*, *magnesia*, *nickel*, *sulphur*. "The two first constitute by far the greater part of the stone; the third is in considerable proportion, but much less than the others; the fourth is probably still less; and the sulphur exists in a small but indeterminate quantity. Most of the iron is in a perfectly metallic state; the whole stone attracts the magnet; and this instrument takes up a large proportion of it when pulverised. Portions of metallic iron may be separated so large that they can be readily extended under the hammer. Some of the iron is in combination with sulphur in the pyrites, and probably most of the iron is alloyed by nickel."

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The following account of the Catholic College at Maynooth, Ireland, is extracted from the papers lately laid before the House of Commons.

The Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, as is well known, was established for the purpose of removing the difficulty of procuring a suitable education, to which students intended for the catholic ministry in Ireland were subject, in consequence of the suspension of intercourse between that country and the continent, occasioned by the late war. It is supported by an annual parliamentary grant, aided in some degree by private donations and legacies, which have amounted, since the commencement of the institution, to upwards of eight thousand pounds. In its present state the establishment is not considered as adequate to the wants of the Irish church. The buildings must be extensive, as 32,000*l.* have been expended on them, and they are not yet complete. The number of students for the present year is about two hundred. They are provided with lodging, commons, and instruction, from the funds of the establishment, but each student pays 9*l.* 2*s.* entrance money, and his personal expences during the year are calculated at 20*l.* There is a recess during the months of July and August, and a cessation from public business for a few days at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. As it is requisite, even during the time of vacation, for students who wish to be absent from college to obtain the permission of their respective prelates, they for the most part remain during the whole year, and are employed in study, composition, and preparation for the ensuing course. During term, the obligation of residence imposed by the statutes is religiously enforced. For the admission of a student, besides other conditions, the recommendation of his prelate is required. He is then to be examined in the classics, and admitted, if approved by the majority of examiners. The following is the outline given of the course of studies: *Humanity*, under class, Latin and Greek, Sallust, Virgil, and Horace explained,—select passages of Goldsmith's Roman History occasionally translated into Latin,—portions of the Greek Testament, Lucian, and Xenophon construed and explained.—Belles Lettres, or first class of Greek and Latin. Greek—Gospel of St. Luke, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of St. Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon, explained, &c. Latin—Cicero's Orations, Offices, Livy, part of Seneca, Pliny's Letters, Horace, explained, &c.—Rules of Latin versification. *Philosophy*—Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics.—The professor is obliged, through paucity of books, to compile a treatise, and dictate it to his scholars. The authors to whom reference is given are, Seguy philosoph. and Locke. Natural and Experimental Philosophy—different branches of Elementary Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics, Hydraulics, &c. Chemistry—Various English authors. *Divinity*—Dogmatical, 1st course; de Religione; 2d course, de Incarnatione et ecclesia; 3d course, de sacramen-

us in genere, de Eucharistia. The professor is obliged to compile these treatises, which are chiefly taken from the following books: Hooke, Bailly, Duvoisin, Le Grand, Tournely, N. Alexander, P. Collet, Co. Tour. *Moral*—1st course, de actibus humanis, de conscientia, de peccatis, de matrimonio. 2d course, de legibus, de virtutibus theol. et moral, de sacramento pœnitentie. 3d course, de jure et justitia, de contractibus, de obligatione statuum, de censuris, &c. Authors, Paul Antoine, P. Collet, Continuator Tournelii. There is at present no regular professor of sacred scriptures, but a portion of the New Testament is committed to memory every week, the Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles are explained, the epistles from Dom. Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis criticorum, and other biblical expositors. The modern languages which are taught are English, native Irish, and French.

It will be readily perceived that the lectures retain much of that old scholastic form, which is little calculated for the promotion of true knowledge. The classical instructions are very limited.

The bye laws chiefly relate to internal regulations, enforcing much of the discipline and formality of monachism, and tending to train up the students to that habitual observance of exterior decorum, which is usually to be remarked in the performance of catholic rites. During meals, the scriptures and other profitable books, selected by the president, are to be read. Constant employment is recommended. The students are to be obedient to their president, not to yield too far to the dictates of their own understanding, and to use only such books as shall be recommended by the president and professors. The following is the general order of each day. The students are summoned by a bell at 5; at 5½ they meet for public prayer; from 6 they study in the public halls; at 7, mass is performed; at 8 they breakfast; 9, study in public halls; 10, attend class; 11, recreation; 12, study in public halls; 1, attend class; 3, dinner; 5, class for modern languages; 6, study in public halls; 8, supper; 9, common prayer; 9½, all retire in silence to their chambers.

The statutes are employed in describing the duties and qualifications of the members of the institution. The *President* must be a native subject of the British empire, not under thirty years of age, in priest's orders, and must have passed through a complete course of academical learning. It is his duty to superintend the general discipline of the college. In the performance of his office he is assisted by a *Vice-president*. The *Dean*, who is likewise styled *Magister Officii*, inspects manners and morals, and is to be of the same order, age, country, &c. as the President. "Libros curiose inspicio, et si justissima suspicio præaverit, ipsa quoque, annuente præside, scrinia et chartas." The 5th and 6th chapters of the statutes relate to the professors and lecturers, the 7th to the choice of professors, the 8th to the students. The districts of Armagh and Cashel furnish 60 each, those of Dublin and Tnam, 40 each. The 9th chapter respects public examinations, of which four are held in the course of the year; the 10th and 11th describe the duties of the *Librarian* and *Bursar*. The following are the present officers: Rev. Pat. J. Byrne, D. D. *President*; Rev. F. R. Power, A. M. *Vice-president*; Rev. Tho. Coen, *Dean*; Rev. M. Montagu, *Bursar*; Rev. Lewis Delahogue, D. D. *Prof. Dog. Theol.*; Rev. E. Ferris, D. D. *Prof. Mor. Phil.*; Rev. A. Darré, A. M. *Nat. and Exp. Phil.*; Rev. Fr. Anglade, *Logic*; Rev. Charles Lovelock, A. M. *Belles Lettres*; Rev. Pat. McNicholas, *Greek and Latin*; Rev. Matt. Crowley, *Lect. Dogm. Theol.*; Rev. Dav. Sinnott, *Lect. Mor. Theol.*; Rev. W. Crolly, *Lect. in Logic*; Mr. M. Usher, *Prof. of Eng. Elocution*; Rev. P. O'Brien, *Prof. of Irish Language*; Rev. A. Dunne, *Treasurer*. The emoluments of the Professors are very moderate.

The allegiance of the members of the institution to the government from which they derive their support is testified in various ways. Each student, on his admission, takes an oath, that he is, and will remain, unconnected with any conspiracy. The duty of fidelity to the civil government is to be strongly inculcated by the theological professors. Prayers are to be offered on Sundays and holidays for the king, in a prescribed form.

State of the establishment on the continent for the education of Irish Catholic secular Clergymen, previous to the French revolution:—

	Masters.	Scholars.
Paris, College des Lombards	4	100
— Community Rue Cheval vert	3	80
Nantz	3	80
Bordeaux	3	40
Douay	2	30
Toulouse	1	10
Lisle	1	8
Total in France	17	348
Louvain	2	40
Antwerp	2	30
Salamanca	2	32
Rome	2	16
Lisbon	2	12
Total on the Continent	27	478

This institution is obviously highly deserving of the support of government; not on the ground of toleration, with which subject it was improperly confounded by some of the opposers of the additional grant on the late debate, but as a measure of great political expediency, and as tending to establish that bond which ought to exist between the Irish Catholics and the government under which they live.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Agricultural Magazine, or the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs; embellished with descriptive Plates. Conducted by W. Dickson, M. D. author of Practical Agriculture, and honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture: assisted by several eminent practical Farmers. No. 10, price 1s. 6d.

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Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter. Compiled and composed by Wm. Jay. 8vo. 9s. boards.

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Vol. III.

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Questions

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Wind.	Pressure.		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
		max.	min.	max.	min.		
N. Moon a. April 25	NW	29.91	29.87	43°	33°	5	6
26	N	29.91	29.90	47	34	8	.41
27	N	29.90	29.87	42	36	6	
28	N	29.90	29.87	46	35	9	
29	W	29.90	29.88	45	32	.10	
30	Var.	29.95	29.90	52	39	8	
b. May 1	Var.	29.93	29.91	65	38	.43	
c. 2	E	29.91	29.81	66	50	.32	
1st Q. 3	E	29.81	29.77	79	45	.28	
d. 4	NE	29.80	29.77	80	44	.50	
e. d. 5	Var.	29.77	29.75	72	53	.37	
f. e. d. 6	S	29.75	29.59	78	52	.21	
g. 7	SE	29.59	29.52	75	51	.24	3
h. 8	Var.	29.54	29.52	63	45	.11	7
9	SW	29.77	29.52	57	44	.10	.12
Full Moon 10	SW	29.90	29.71	62	48	.16	2
i. 11	SW	30.13	29.90	64	46	.12	3
12	SW	30.24	30.13	64	53	.12	
k. 13	SW	30.24	30.15	73	55	.18	
14	W	30.15	30.11	78	54	.21	
15	S	30.11	29.95	83	60	.33	
16	SW	30.01	29.95	79	55	.33	
Last Q. 17	Var.	30.04	29.98	80	51	.22	
18	NE	30.21	30.04	61	37		
19	NE	30.21	30.02	63	38	.24	
20	Var.	30.02	29.77	66	52		
21	N	29.97	29.58	66	50	.27	.40
22		29.62	29.54	69	51	.10	.30
23		29.80	29.62	66	46	.10	.11
		29.93	29.82	64.96	45.41		
		M. 29.87		55.18		T. 4.90	1.55

N. B. The Notations comprised in each line relate to a period of 24 hours, reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

- a. The nightingale sings.
- b. Negative electricity pretty strong the whole day.
- c. Lightning about sun-set.
- d. Much dew.
- e. Lunar halo.
- f. The evening twilight at 9 was brilliant in the highest degree, casting a strong shadow into the light of the moon, though the latter was near the meridian.
- g. A. M. rainbow, with little appearance of cloud. About 5 p.m. wind E., heavy showers with lightning to the west, and the bow again twice. Sparks of *neg.* electricity from the extremity of one shower. After this, from 8 to 10 p.m. wind S. E. A thunder storm passed in the E. from S. to N. Three distinct *nimbi* were perceptible on the horizon, illuminated by continual discharges, the sound of which did not reach us.
- h. At 8 a.m. a steady rain, non-electric; then showers, with a changeable electricity. The master of a small vessel, whom I met with on the 9th, informed me that, being in the Channel, about 90 miles E. of my residence, he had the above storm for several hours as far to the *west* of him. He also was nearly out of hearing of the thunder, but had a dry squall at 9 p.m. so violent as to oblige him to strike all his canvas. This storm, therefore, though it extended far to the north, passed us in a column not exceeding 30 or 40 miles in width, following the coast and the hills.
- i. Squalls with rain: a fine bow p.m.
- l. Hazy atmosphere, with abundance of the *cirro-stratus*.

RESULTS.

Winds variable.

Mean height of Barometer - 29.87 In.

Temperature - 55.18°

Evaporation - 4.90 In.

Rain, &c. - 1.55 In.

The current month has been highly favourable to vegetation, which had been long retarded by the low Temperature.

L. H.

Plaistow, 25th of 5th mo. 1898.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS MANUFACTURES, &c.

*On the Decay of Wood and the Means of preventing it, by C. H. Parry, M. D.
Bath Society Papers, vol. xi.*

Doctor Parry thinks that in all cases the decay of timber is caused by the putrefactive process, and, of course, in what is improperly called the dry rot. The situations in which the dry rot takes place are on the interior doors, shelves, and partitions of wine bins, and all other wood-work in certain cellars; on beams and rafters of roofs of close passages, joists lying on or near the earth, wainscoting of large rooms little inhabited, in old and especially in single houses, and in all places of a similar nature. Wherever the dry rot occurs, some circumstance prevents a free circulation of air, by which it happens, that any moisture deposited on the timber remains on its surface or soaks into it, without being dried off by the air. At all seasons the air contains a considerable quantity of water, which it deposits on every substance that is colder than it, as is made manifest by bringing a bottle of liquor from a cold cellar, or of water from a deep spring, into a warm room. The effect of a cold substance in condensing vapour is also seen by breathing on a plate of metal, or a looking-glass colder than the heat of the breath. In cold weather all the situations before mentioned where dry rot occurs are cooled to the same degree as the air in a little time; but when the weather grows warm, as they are covered from the rays of the sun, and receive no heat from fires, they remain at their former temperature, which being then much lower than that of the air, its moisture is deposited on them, as in the case of the cold bottle; and no ventilation, or heat, either artificial or natural, occurring to remove the moisture, it remains unmoved, and receives fresh additions on every similar change of temperature of the air. The lowest degree of heat at which putrefaction takes place is a little below 45° Fahrenheit, and the highest within the degree which produces dryness by evaporation: in the situations mentioned the latter cause of prevention cannot take place, and the former very seldom, except during frosts of long continuance; hence they are most favourably disposed to promote putrefaction, and this sufficiently accounts for the decay of any timber placed in them. Some have supposed that the crop of *mucor* or mould, and minute fungi, which is found on timber so decayed, is the actual cause of the dry rot; yet though they accelerate the rot by the damp which they attract and retain, they only appear in decayed wood because it is their proper soil, and cannot be said with more propriety to be the cause of dry rot than the white clover which appears on certain soils, after a top dressing of coal ashes, can be said to have produced the soil on which it flourished.

In wainscots, the outside surface, though unprotected by paint, will be long in rotting, because the room admits of currents of air, especially when the doors and windows are frequently opened, so as to evaporate the superficial moisture, though less quickly and effectually than in the open air; but on the surface next the wall, the air in the narrow space between them deposits its moisture by condensation from the causes before stated; and as there is afterwards no current of air, nor sufficient heat to evaporate the water so deposited, it slowly decomposes and destroys the pannel at that side.

It frequently happens in houses, especially in the country, that the walls become stained, and the paper separates and hangs down in a perishing state; as this usually happens at the side or corner most exposed to the weather, it is concluded that the damp comes through the wall, and every means which can be thought of are used to prevent this penetration. These means sometimes succeed, but it often happens that casing, plastering, and painting the devoted

angle totally fails; and then the real cause of the evil must evidently be the same as in the cases before stated. The inner surface of the wall becomes of a very low temperature by a long continuance of frost; while the internal air and the wall continue equally cold, or the wall is warmer than the air, no moisture will appear on it; but when the air becomes warmer than the wall, which it readily does from its great mobility, then the water which is mixed with it, parts with its heat to the colder wall, and appears on its surface in drops, or pours down it in streams. This happens the readier, the more completely the materials of the wall fit it for conveying away heat from the vapours or water in the air, or in other words, as it is a better conductor of heat, and the less porous its internal surface is; for this reason a wall painted in oil colours, condenses vapour sooner than one not painted. As a farther proof of the above assertions, walls surrounding staircases are always observed first covered with dampness, drops, or streamlets of water; but these walls have no communication with the outside air, and from their being generally painted cannot admit of the passage of water through their pores.

The remedy for this evil, proposed in general terms by Dr. Parry, is, to prevent the walls from ever becoming colder than the warmest external air of winter; and this will hinder any damp from ever appearing on their inner surfaces.

The particular application of this rule which the Doctor advises is, that in all single or detached houses, especially in situations exposed to high winds, the walls should be double, having on the inside a thin layer of brick, or a single-brick partition with an interval of one or two inches between it and the outside wall, to which it should be united by proper binders. The porous bricks, and the confined stratum of air would so badly conduct heat, that such walls would necessarily tend to keep a house dry and warm in winter, and cool in summer. This end would be still farther promoted by filling the interval between the two walls with dry sand, fresh sifted coal ashes, or powdered charcoal.

It has been suggested that it would be possible to keep the walls from being chilled, by shutting up the rooms closely, and thus preventing the admission of the cold external air, but besides that it would be impossible to prevent a circulation of air to take place in the rooms in some degree. It is evident, from the moisture being most abundantly, or perhaps solely, deposited on the inside of that part of the wall which is most exposed to the external cold, that the chief mode in which the wall is cooled is not by the access of the cold air into the room, but by the passage of heat from the wall itself into the cold air without. It will however be advantageous to exclude as much cold air as possible by shutting up the windows and chimnies of uninhabited rooms during frost. But in all cases there is one method of preventing this species of dampness which is infallible; and that is to keep every part of the internal surface of the walls sufficiently warm by good fires.

Water has another effect besides that already mentioned, in causing the decay of wood; it acts mechanically also by penetrating into its pores, where it expands by frost converting it into ice, and bursts the minute cells in which it was contained.

Timber felled in the spring is particularly liable to the dry rot. Dr. Darwin explains this fact by telling us, that in wood cut at this season the sap in the alburnum is not only abundant, but of a saccharine quality; which in combination with the vegeto-animal substance or gluten, disposes it to run with unusual readiness into the destructive fermentation. Various means have been employed to remove the tendency to the dry rot in timber so felled. Thus it has been long exposed to the rain, or steeped, and even sometimes boiled, in water, and then dried by artificial heat. These means do not however appear to have been successful in entirely washing out the fermentible sap, which makes it subject to the decay before treated of.

The first point in preventing the dry rot is certainly to choose timber felled in Autumn, or Winter, and properly dried.

Next, where it is practicable, a current of air should be frequently made to pass along over every part of the wood. This expedient seems to have been particularly

particularly attended to by the ingenious architects of our Gothic churches, who are said with that view to have left various openings in the walls between the two roofs of those edifices; and a strong instance of its efficacy may be seen in the great duration of the roof of Westminster-Hall. In order also to promote evaporation, a certain degree of heat, such as that of air heated by the sun, or fire, should be from time to time applied if possible. Cellars themselves ought to have some communication with the outward air by means of windows and shutters, or trap doors.

Lastly the dry rot may in all cases be infallibly prevented, where it is practicable to cover the surface of the wood, properly dried, with a varnish which is impenetrable and indestructible by water. Dr. Parry tried a composition for this purpose with considerable success, which is much cheaper than common oil paint, and of which he found the receipt in the second volume of the memoirs of the Bath society, p. 114, printed in 1783. It is as follows, "Melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot; add three gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone, and when the brimstone and rosin are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red and yellow ochre, or any other colour required, first ground fine with some of the oil, as will give the whole a shade of the depth preferred. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as possible. Some days after the first coat is dried give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages; and keep the weather from driving through brick work."

This composition was used by the Doctor about eighteen years ago on some elm paling, with the sole alteration of using one or two coats of white paint as the colouring substance, for the sake of appearance; and this paling appears now to be in every part of it so covered, as sound as when first put up. The Doctor supposes that bees-wax would be an useful addition to the composition to prevent its cracking; and recommends it to be added to the other ingredients in the following proportion, rosin 12 ounces, roll brimstone 8 ounces, bees-wax 4 ounces cut into small bits, train oil three gallons. Frequently stir these together over the fire, and as soon as the solid parts are dissolved, the composition is fit for use. An higher temperature given it might risk its catching fire, which it will always do when at the heat of 600 Fahrenheit, or its boiling point, although not in contact with any flame.

Dr. Parry takes into consideration several other of the usual materials for coating or varnishing wood, but the above is superior to any of them in cheapness and durability.

The effects of paint is chiefly owing to the oil; several oils, as linseed, hempseed, walnut oil, &c. become dry when thinly spread on any hard substance, and form an elastic varnish over it. The drying quality is much increased by boiling it with certain metallic oxids especially those of lead, generally litharge, (acetite or sugar of lead has the same effect.)

Oil of turpentine is added to paint, to make it flow more freely from the brush, and dry more quickly, but from wood long exposed to the weather, painted with white lead so prepared, the white lead rubs off in powder.

Dr. Parry thinks other substances, as well as the usual pigments, used with oil may have the effect of enabling the oil to adhere more firmly to the wood, and serve to increase the thickness of the defensive covering, and recommends the trial of fine river sand for this purpose; if sea sand is used it must be first well washed in fresh water. More than thirty years ago the Doctor tried the effect of charcoal dust with this view, which he was induced to do from observing the unalterable nature of charcoal in the common temperature of the air, and the durability that posts acquire from having their lower extremities charred before they are put into the ground; he first coated some new water shoots carefully with drying oil, and immediately after dredged them all over with a thick layer of charcoal finely powdered, contained in a muslin bag. After two or three days, when the oil was thoroughly dried, and firmly retained the greatest part of the charcoal, what was loose was brushed off, and a coat of common lead coloured paint applied, and a few days after a second coat. The whole became a solid and firm crust; the shoots were then put into

into their places, and being examined many years afterwards appeared perfectly sound.

The charcoal should be either fresh made for this use, or be heated again in close vessels, to expel the water which it greedily attracts from the air, and which would prevent it from adhering so well to the oil.

The objection to drying oils is their expence, which renders them too dear for most outside work.

Pitch applied to wood, melts by the sun, and runs off in drops, or adheres to every thing that touches it: and the united influence of air and water seems to make it brittle and powdery like rosin.

The effect of sand in making pitch more durable, was tried on the red deal shingled roofs in the market of Bath about twenty years ago; it was applied hot mixed with Spanish brown, and hardened by having sand sifted over it with a sieve, notwithstanding which it seems to have left the wood like unmixed pitch, and though frequently renewed, has not prevented the necessity of various repairs. The original boards are now every where more or less in a state of decay.

Animal oils are much cheaper than drying oil. They acquire a drying quality by being mixed with rosin, brimstone, or bees wax; and thus form the composition before mentioned.

When the composition described is to be used, the wood before it is put together or erected, should receive two or three coats of it; and proper means should be taken to dry each thoroughly in succession: in most cases what means of preservation are necessary for wood should be used at first, as it is seldom possible to renew them on fixed timber with any chance of benefit; perhaps it might be useful to add charcoal powder or fine sand to this composition as well as to drying oil.

The use of brimstone in the composition might be supposed to prevent vegetation of fungi or mould; though if Braconnet may be credited, much effect cannot be expected from it in this way, as he asserts that the seed of white mustard sown in pure flowers of brimstone, and well watered, produced vigorous plants which flowered, and produced effective seeds. Oil of turpentine will however certainly act as a poison on growing vegetables, and perhaps resin may have the same property.

The brimstone will at least have the good effect of preventing the depredations of insects, which though not so destructive here as the termites, or white ants of Africa and Asia, yet often do considerable mischief to timber: a particular account of some instances of which may be met with in the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

It is reported that in India a ring of Lord Dundonal's coal-tar drawn on the floor round boxes, and other furniture, will effectually preserve them and their contents from the depredations of the white ant.

Most insects are fond of sugar and mucilage, which appears to be the reason why wood felled when it abounds with sap is most liable to be penetrated by worms. In such cases it might be well to wash the wood, previously to the use of the composition, with a solution of arsenic in hot water, in the proportion of 1lb. to ten gallons, or with a strong decoction of coloquintida or bitter apple, or with white hellebore; after which the wood must be completely dried before the application of the composition. All these preparations are extremely cheap, and are either destructive or offensive to insects, and therefore will probably be an effectual defence against their attacks.

The lime paints contrived by M. Ludicke, and by Cadet de Vaux, may in some situations be preferable to the composition above recommended on account of their greater cheapness and being more easily prepared, they are both said to be very durable by their inventors: and at least for inside work would probably resist damp sufficiently well.

M. Ludicke's paint is composed of curds and lime; the curds are bruised well in a pot with a spatula, and an equal quantity of lime well quenched, and made thick

thick enough with water to be kneaded, is added. The whole is stirred well together, and a white fluid is obtained which may be applied easily as a varnish, and dries very speedily. Ochre, bole armenian, and all colours not liable to be injured by lime, may be mixed with it according to the colour desired to be given to the wood. When two coats are given, the surface may be polished by a piece of woollen cloth, and it will become as bright as varnish.

Cadet de Vaux's paint is prepared by mixing 6 oz. of fresh slacked lime well sifted, and five pounds of Spanish white, with two (Paris) pints of skimmed milk, and six ounces of linseed oil. Sufficient milk is to be first mixed with the lime to bring it to the consistence of cream; the oil is next to be put in by degrees, while the mixture is stirred with a wooden spatula; and then the Spanish white with the rest of the milk is to be added.

Compositions which resist water so well, that they are used for caulking the seams of ships and boats, are prepared from lime and some other ingredients in India and China. Dr. Anderson has given the composition of the Indian Chunam for covering walls in his *Recreations*; but that for the purpose mentioned is still unknown to the public in this part of the world; it is very probable a cheap coating for wood, impenetrable to water, might be prepared on the same principles; and if any of our readers knows the composition he would do a public benefit by communicating it.

The thin internal wall, or brick partition, recommended by Dr. Parry, has long been in use for the purpose he mentions of keeping the internal surfaces of rooms dry.

Much more mischief is done to wood by worms than is generally imagined, and often what is attributed to rottenness is the effect of their ravages, as may be easily proved by the minute perforations of the outside of decayed wood, through which they have passed, and the passages cut along it in the direction of its fibres. They seldom penetrate through any paint prepared from lead; and therefore it would be useful to paint every wainscot up the inside, before it is put up, to preserve it from their attacks, as well as from the ill effects of damp so well explained by Dr. Parry.

Account of a Paper on slating and constructing Roofs, by Mr. Lewin Tugwell: Bath Society Papers, vol. xi.

Mr. Tugwell has given a plan of a very strong roof, and some useful observations on slating to the Bath society, which deserve attention, though they do not possess those claims to novelty that the author supposes.

It is difficult to give a description without a plate of this roof, as it contains combinations which have no appropriate names; the best method of doing this that at present occurs, is to recollect the recollection of our readers, the large frames of timber placed across the roofs of churches and other great buildings, at regular intervals of several feet, which sustain the rest of the roof; and which consist generally of one horizontal beam, two sloping pieces inclined in the angle intended for the pitch of the roof, and one perpendicular piece, called the king post, connecting the angle where sloping pieces join, with the center of the beam; frames of this kind Mr. Tugwell directs to be placed at six feet distance from each other in his roof; across the sloping sides of these frames are laid horizontally pieces called purlins, at about six feet apart, which connect the frames together; and over them are fastened rafters two feet asunder, sloping in the same degree as the sides of the frames; over these rafters are nailed horizontal slips, two inches broad and one deep, to sustain the slates, distant from each other about a third of the length of the slate, or about six inches; on each of these slips a rabbet is cut, in which the heads of the slates are fastened by one nail each, which is clinched at the other side of the slip, the slates lap over each other about two thirds of their length: a thin layer of putty or cement, about half an inch across, is placed along the upper edge of each row of slates, and down the lines where they join laterally, as far as the upper row of slates lap over those beneath them; this cement aids the nails in sustaining the slates and prevents rain from being blown through the intervals between them by the wind.

The beams are dovetailed at their ends into strong wall plates.

The king posts are connected together by horizontal pieces, running beneath the ridge of the roof, which are tenanted at their extremities into them.

The rafters are let into the wall plates at the lower ends, screwed to the purlins where they pass over them; and at the angle where they meet over the pieces last described, are secured to these pieces by iron straps and screws.

Mr. Tugwell directs a very low pitch for this roof, forming an angle of only twelve degrees with the horizon; this and the placing the rafters two feet asunder, instead of the usual distance of fifteen inches, are the chief peculiarities of this roof.

Mr. Tugwell very justly finds great fault with the tools and usual modes of working of common slaters. His remarks on this subject form also a good specimen of his singular manner of expressing himself; and are as follows. "When we observe every other artist, the mason, the carpenter, the turner, the carver, the painter, the smith, each wisely and honestly availing himself of every mathematical determination, geometrical solution, or *poetic excellence*, for enabling him to contribute his part to a *deserving* erection; and from an affectation of adroitness in our slaters in the use of their own implements, and an avowed contempt for others more judiciously calculated, continue daily to witness the barbarous mangling and *slaughter* of these most excellent slates, by means of tools far inferior to the hedger's bill-hook; and that their laths when fitted to the rafters, far from being cut, are invariably rent, beaten, and as it were pounded to atoms, by a hatchet, forsooth, than which it would be absolutely impossible for a hedger to work properly a moment without a better; we must in short conclude that the rational powers have no concern in the matter."

Mr. Tugwell next recommends that slates should by means of various patterns, saws, rasps, drills, and other proper machinery be formed into differently sized parallelograms. Every slate being made thereby to retain the utmost size its rough dimensions would admit of, much unnecessary waste would be avoided, and being afterwards regularly classed, and denominated by the number of inches in their lengths and breadths respectively (as nine-fifteens, ten-eighteens, &c. &c., instead of the burlesque names of *ladies*, *countesses*, and *dutchesses*) they might with less expence be conveyed to their respective destinations: and any class prepared would also be much more conveniently applied, than if the slates were of various shapes and sizes.

The use of thatch is much reprobated by the author from the great danger it occasions of fire, from its consuming much straw which might be so much more advantageously be used in producing manure, and on account of its forming a harbour for vermin. He instances the dreadful conflagration of Chudleigh, by which near a thousand persons were in less than four hours left destitute of food, raiment, and every necessary of life; and that of the whole village of North Morton in Berkshire; occasioned by their consisting principally of thatched houses; and mentions six fires having taken place within his own memory in his native village, from its cottages having been covered with thatch, while in the same period only one slated house was consumed. Was a list made out of all fires which have taken place in the thatched towns and villages in the kingdom during the late century, Mr. Tugwell thinks it would move our legislature to take some steps, that might in a few years prevent the hazardous practice of thatching being continued; and that from the number of canals now made, slate or tiles could be procured at reasonable rates in most places, so that plea of necessity for using thatch should now no longer be admitted.

From the foregoing considerations the impolicy of the tax on tiles is very obvious; the author thinks a bounty for substituting tiles for thatch should on the contrary be allowed, and strengthens his argument by a quotation from Arthur Young, which asserts that the tax on tiles has the same effect as if it was levelled against the agriculture of the kingdom, as it encourages the use of thatch, which where it is much employed, robs the dunghills incredibly, and prevents every year a large extent of ground from being manured, and concludes the subject with the observation that, he who thinks the revenue of a nation

nation can flourish by taxes which affect the sources of the people's income, manifests either very limited views, or a carelessness injurious to the interests of mankind.

The paper contains after this, some observations on applying the timber of the Lombardy poplar, to use, of which a considerable quantity can be now obtained: and in planting waste ground with Scotch fir, and larch, to supply timber for roofs, floors of houses and other purposes.

The rest of the paper consists of a diffuse reply to some objections to the author's plan of slating, and of reasons to support his claim to being the original inventor of the mole plough.

As a proof of the sufficiency of his mode of slating Mr. Tugwell refers to the residence of Mr. Hosey, which was slated in this manner three years ago, and has ever since remained impervious to wind, wet, and damp from the air.

The tools which Mr. Tugwell directs to be used in his mode of slating, are a hammer, a saw, a chisel-pointed brad-awl, a pallet for spreading the putty or cement, a two-edged knife for dividing the cement into narrow slices, and for applying it to the slates; and an iron set, or hand-anvil, for holding beneath the laths when driving the nails, both to clinch their ends, and prevent the laths and slates from being shaken and deranged by the blows.

Mr. Tugwell proposes to apply the extraordinary strength of the roof, constructed as he directs, to the support of partitions and appended to it, with floors attached to them, down to the ceilings of the first floor; by which he asserts much timber and workmanship will be saved; as this mode of construction will prevent the necessity of the use of spliced beams, ceiling joists, &c. and by the combining the roofs, partitions, and floors of a building in one frame, render the whole much more firm and compact than by any other mode hitherto used.

Mr. Tugwell's plan of supporting the partitions and floors downwards for several stories, by appending them to the roofs, seems to have been borrowed from the scheme of the professor at Laputa, who proposed to build houses by beginning at the roof and building downwards, which he proved had many advantages over the vulgar mode of working from the foundation upwards. The roof certainly possesses great strength, but it has nothing in its mode of construction, that is not to be found in every book that treats on the subject, and of which specimens may not be seen in the roofs of most of the modern churches.

The mode of slating is very good, but for its novelty much cannot be said; for except the rabbet in the slips or butts for supporting the slates, and the use of the cement, there is no other matter in it which has not been practised in laying large slates for many years. The use of this rabbet is unknown, not being explained by the author. It certainly weakens the slips much, and will add to the expence of the roof.

The great expence of a roof of the massy construction described, at the present high price of timber, must preclude its use, notwithstanding the saving of materials produced by the small elevation of its pitch. The scantlings of all the pieces that compose it, taken from the scale on which the draft of it is laid down, might however be greatly reduced with safety, and the main frames be set much farther asunder so as to considerably lower its cost. In roofs of this low pitch, and perhaps in higher roofs also, it would probably be found a good practice, to form the sustaining frames, which support the purlions, of cast iron moulded so as to produce the greatest strength for the least weight; when timber is at an high price such frames if judiciously constructed, might be cheaper than those of wood, and would last infinitely longer.

The putty, which Mr. Tugwell directs for his slates, was supposed at first to be the cement which plasterers call by that name, prepared from lime slackened in water; but as from what he says on the subject, oil putty is evidently meant, its use must be here objected to, not from the danger of the hard
billed

billed birds he talks of, but on account of the high price of oil, which would render it too expensive.

Mr. Tugwell's remarks on the preparation of slates, the dangers of thatched roofs, and the badness of the tools used by slaters appear very judicious; and for them principally this account of his paper has been inserted here.

Most of the tools Mr. Tugwell directs for slating his roofs, would do well for the use of slaters in general; particularly the saw and the chisel-pointed bradawl, by the proper use of which it is probable master-slaters would save much in lathes, and the work be made much stronger and more durable; the use of the saw here proposed is to cut the laths at the lengths wanted, instead of that mentioned by Mr. Tugwell, which is only applicable to his method of repairing roofs.

Verbal criticism we confess does not come altogether within our department, but the language of Mr. Tugwell's paper is in many instances so extraordinary, its errors are of so strange a nature, and there is so much novelty in the sense in which he uses certain words, that we cannot help noticing it; and wishing that when useful information of any kind might again come before a respectable society in a form sufficiently ludicrous to render it of no effect, they would have it translated into plain good language, that at least would do its intent no injury, before they presented it to the public.

Mr. Tugwell's plan of slating is intended for light or thin blue slates, to supply the deficiency which he mentions of our "not having yet discovered a method specifically adapted for fastening down these slates, instead of using the mode proper only for heavy slates."

The method of doing this by cement or mortar between the joints is frequently adopted where light slates are used, so that even in this respect there is no novelty in Mr. Tugwell's ideas; the use of mortar in fastening light slates where laths are used is farther applied in many places, in what is called the rendering, or coating them and the laths inside with a thick layer of mortar mixed with hair.

Erratum, N. 17, page 471, last line, for *friction*, read *pinion*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Married. At *St. George's*, Hanover-square, Richard Achmuty, Esq. of Old Windsor Lodge, to Miss Barker, daughter of Richard Barker, Esq. of Golden-square.—In *Pall Mall*, by special licence, Sir John Allen de Burgh, Bart. of Castle Connel, in Ireland, to Miss Eliza Hall, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Hall.—At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, George Bonfall, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, second son of Sir Thomas Bonfall, to Miss E. Davis, of Russel-square, daughter of the late Rev. James Davies, minister of St. James's Clerkenwell.—J. B. Temple Bowdoin, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dickeson, Esq. of Montague-street, Russel-square.—C. Random Baron de Berenger, to Mrs. M. M. Walters, widow of the Hon. T. Walters, late Governor of Bencoolen.—At *St. Giles's-in-the-fields*, the Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. and Rector of Hambledon, Bucks, to Miss Farrer, eldest daughter of James Farrer, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—At *St. Mary-le-bone Church*, by special licence, Lord Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Miss Harriet Bouverie, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.—C. W. Taylor, Esq. M. P. for Wells, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. Thomson, Esq. of Waverley Abbey, Surrey.—George Tritton, Esq. of Westhill, Surrey, to Mrs. Grant, widow of Colquhoun Grant, Esq. late of Baker-street.—At *St. James's*, Lieutenant-colonel Byng, of the

the Third Guards, to Miss James, second daughter of Sir Walter James, Bart.—At *St. Andrew's*, Holborn, the Rev. John Nicholson, Rector of Widdral, Herts, to Mrs. Hawkins, niece of the Rev. Dr. Barnaby, Vicar of Greenwich, and Archdeacon of Leicester.—At *St. George's in the East*, Mr. James Rich, surgeon, of North Curry, Somerset, to Miss Toulmin, daughter of Mr. A. Toulmin, surgeon of Old Gravel-lane.—At *Kensington*, James Sykes, jun. Esq. of Arundel-street, to Miss Maria Henrietta Abdy, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Abdy, of Theydon Gernon, Essex.—At *Chelsea*, Thomas Bryan, of Cadogan-place, Esq. to Miss Mary Simpkin, widow of Thomas Simpkin, Esq.—At *Islington*, Joseph Esdaile, Esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Miss Garrat, eldest daughter of John Garratt, Esq. of Newington-green.

Died. In *Dean's-yard*, Westminster, Thomas Hull, Esq. of Covent Garden Theatre. This respectable actor and truly estimable man closed his earthly career, after a long and painful illness, which he supported with Christian patience and fortitude.—He was in the eightieth year of his age, and had been so long a member of the theatrical community, that he had become the father of the stage.—He was originally in the medical profession, and among those who knew him long was generally styled Dr. Hull. He was a good scholar, and possessed literary talents, which he frequently exercised, many years ago, with credit to his character. His compositions were invariably intended to promote the interests of virtue and excite the benevolent affections. But what must for ever render his name dear to the friends of humanity, and particularly the theatrical world, he was the founder of that Institution which provides subsistence for decayed actors and actresses when they are no longer qualified for the duties of their profession. If this institution had been properly supported by the proprietors of the theatres and the principal performers, it would have been much more prosperous than it has been, and would, of course, have afforded a more comfortable support for those who are not in general much disposed to provide for the decline of life, who often delight the public, but of whom the public think little when their power of delighting is at an end. To the eternal honour of the immortal Garrick, whose character was often slandered by the imputation of avarice, though he was always ready to assist distress, that great actor constantly performed for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund, till he found it necessary to retire wholly from the stage. Mr. Hull wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Fair Rosamond, whose story will always be distinguished in the annals of this country. If there were no touches of sublime poesy in this work, it was marked with good sense, and natural feeling; the characters were judiciously contrasted, and the fable was properly conducted. Mr. Hull dedicated the play to the memory of Shensstone, the poet, of whose friendship he was reasonably proud, and of whom he had an original portrait, which he held in great veneration. Mr. Hull lost a very amiable wife a few years ago, who had formerly been his pupil. Their affection for each other never suffered any abatement through a long intercourse, and their attention to each other was the evident result of respect and esteem, as well as of regard and duty. Upon the whole, it may be fairly said, that while he was highly respectable in the theatrical calling, no man ever acted his part upon the stage of life with more uniform propriety, or left that stage with more approbation from those who had witnessed his conduct, and knew the merits of his character.—In *Portland-place*, Mrs. Bastard, wife of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. Member for the County of Devon.—In *Scotland-yard*, William Lowndes, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Excise, and last surviving grandson of the Right Honourable William Lowndes (commonly called Ways and Means Lowndes) Secretary to the Treasury and M. P. during the reign of King William the Third, Queen Anne, and King George the First.—In *Parliament-street*, aged 72, Albert Badger, Esq.—In *Green-street*, Grosvenor-square, aged 81, Mrs. Higginson, relict of William Higginson, Esq. of Liverpool.—In *Great Coram-street*, aged 110, George Gardiner, Esq. late commander of the Montreal Danish Indianman.—In *Queen Anne-street West*, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Ord.—Lady Peyton, relict of the late Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.—In *Lower Thames-street*, Mrs. Elizabeth Tookey, of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, widow of the Rev. Watson Tookey, Rector of Lutton, in that county.

and Vicar of Exning, near Newmarket. She was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Timson, of London, and engaged in watering some flowers upon the leads of the house, when over-reaching herself, she was precipitated from the height of four stories. She lived but a few hours after.—At the *College of Arms*, Lady Heard, wife of Sir Isaac Heard, Bart. Garter Principal King at Arms.—In *Philpot-lane*, John Anderson, Esq. banker.—At *Teddington*, aged 62, Captain John Smith, of the Royal Navy.—At *Brompton Park-house*, aged 56, the Hon. Mrs. Sarah Perceval, wife of the Hon. Edward Perceval, brother to the present Earl of Egremont, and half brother to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.—At *North End*, Hampstead, Mrs. Ward, wife of Robert Ward, Esq.—At *Fulham*, George E. Ramus, Esq.—At the *Vicarage House*, Stanwell, aged 83, Mrs. Phelps, mother of the Rev. William A. Phelps.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Bedford*, George Nash, Esq. to Miss Addington, eldest daughter of Sylvester Addington, Esq.—The Rev. John Johnson, LL. D. Rector of Yaxham and Welborne, in Norfolk, to Miss Livius, eldest daughter of George Livius, Esq.

Died. At *Biggleswell*, after a tedious and painful illness, George Herbert, Esq. merchant and banker. He possessed in an eminent degree the qualities which characterise the man of honour and business, integrity, punctuality, and industry. The liberality of his dealings secured him an extensive trade, and enabled him to bequeath to his relatives an ample fortune, the fruit of his meritorious exertions, and he has left to his successor in particular, and to the mercantile world at large, a laudable example to imitate.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At *Windsor*, Captain Beresford Brunton, of Wycombe-hall, Somerset, to Miss Sharples, of Liverpool.

Died. At *Windsor*, Mrs. Roberts, relict of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Provost of Eaton College.—At *Newton*, aged 94, Mr. Tame, many years landlord of the Swan in that village.—At the *Alms House*, at Bray, five out of forty have died within the last nine months, whose ages together amount to 446, namely, 27th August, 1807, Mary Kimber, aged 91 years; 29th September, Eleanor Lambden, 87; 25th December, Sarah Mather, 89; 9th February, 1808, John Luff, 93; April 10, Sarah Ray, 97, and in the same Alms-house only five died in three years and three quarters preceding the first date, all under 80.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At *Beaconsfield*, Thomas Witts Walford, Esq. of Uxbridge, to Miss Crook, eldest daughter of Robert Crook, Esq.—At *Wantage*, John Withers, Esq. of Hayden, Wilts, to Miss Willoughby, daughter of the late Robert Willoughby, Esq. of Mill Mead-cottage.—At *Olney*, Henry Rumsey, Esq. of Chesham, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norrison Prize for this year is adjudged to Mr. George Cornelius Gorham, of Queen's College, for his Essay on *Public Worship*.

Charles Matthews, Esq. B. A. of Trinity College, is elected a Fellow of Downing College; and, Mr. Henry James Slingsby, of King's College, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

Messrs. Edward John Burrow, of Magdalen, William Lucas, Fellow of Caius, Rev. Duke Yonge, of King's, and John Brown of Sidney College, are admitted Masters of Arts; and, Messrs. William Edge, of Emmanuel, Philip Gillard, of Sidney, William Huckey, of St. John's, Richard Crosse, Daniel Crofts, and Robert Anlezark, of Christ's; William Logan, of Benet College, and George Sampson, of Catharine-hall, Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. James Hunt, B. D. Vice president of Queen's College, is presented by

by the President and Fellows of that Society to the Rectory of South Walsham, in Norfolk, and the Rev. Francis Ellis, Fellow of the same College, is presented by the said President and Fellows, to the Rectory of Barkland, in the same county, both vacant by the death of the Rev. James Marsh.

The Rev. Thomas Paley, M. A. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, is presented to the Rectory of Aldrington, in Sussex, vacated by the death of the Rev. John Deighton, and

The Rev. George Howes, Fellow of Trinity Hall, to the Vicarage of Gazeley-cum-Kentford, in Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Dove.

The Rev. Joseph Hargrave, M. A. of Magdalen College, is presented by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of St. Michael Spurrur-gate, York, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. George Brown.

The Rev. Henry Hasted, M. A. of Christ's College, is instituted to the Rectory of Bradfield Combust, in Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. William Norford, and

The Rev. Robert Hankinson, M. A. of Trinity College, to the Vicarage of Walpole St. Andrew, in Norfolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Smith.

Married. At Cambridge, Samuel Christie, Esq. of Trinity College, Mathematical Master in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to Miss Claydon, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Claydon.—At Kneeworth, James Markland, Esq. of the 63d Regiment, to Miss Nightingale, daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. of Kneeworth.

CHESHIRE.

Married. Thomas Pickford, Esq. of Deanwater, to Elizabeth, second daughter of E. Hawkins, Esq. Court Herbert, Glamorgan.—At Chester, Samuel Freeman, Esq. to Miss Crooke, daughter of the late Samuel Crooke, Esq. of Crook-hall, Lancashire.—At Leyland, Ralph Rothwell, Esq. of Preston, to Miss Ellen Kellet.

CORNWALL.

Died. At Penzance, aged 29, Captain Macdonald, of the 95th or Rifle Corps. The primary cause of his dissolution was the bursting of a blood vessel at the storming of Monte Video.—George Thomas Baldwin, Esq. late of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.—At Lower St. Columb, aged 102, John Clements, a fisherman.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At the Friends Meeting-house, in Allonby, Mr. Beglands, of Maryport, to Miss Ann Beeby, daughter of the late Mr. John Beeby, of Allonby.

Died. At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Miss Jane Liddell, sister of Joseph Liddell, Esq. Her amiable disposition, in conjunction with the virtues which adorn a woman and a Christian, endeared her to all her acquaintance. By her death the poor of that neighbourhood have lost a friend, whose feeling heart and charitable hand was ever ready to administer to their necessity.—At Ponsoby, near Whitehaven, aged 37, the Rev. John Sanderson, Rector of that parish.—At Penrith, aged 82, Mrs. Abigail Carmalt, relict of Mr. Richard Carmalt, hair merchant.—At Carlisle, aged 51, Mr. Henry Nutter, painter. As an artist he was particularly celebrated for taking portraits in black chalk, and displayed considerable ingenuity in various other branches of his art.—At Nunnery, Richard Bamber, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant in Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. At Darley Abbey, aged 86, Robert Holden, Esq.—At Bagnal, Mr. Henry Froggart, aged 77 years. He left behind him four sons, four daughters, fifty-one grandchildren, seventeen great-grandchildren, seven sons and daughters in law, making eighty-three; twenty-six grandchildren died before him—in all 109!—At Edensor, Mrs. Dorothy Gell, widow of the late Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton.

DEVONSHIRE.

The number of christenings, marriages, and burials, in the parishes of St Andrew

Andrew's and St. Charles, Plymouth, from 8th May, 1807, to 7th May, 1808, is as follows; viz. baptized, 850; marriages, 372; buried, 740.

Married. At *Downes*, Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, to Miss Buller, daughter of the late Dr. William Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter.—At *Exeter*, Lieut. William Hayden, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Margaret Lawry Cox, of Crenkerne.—At *Plymouth*, James Stidsman, Esq. of Kingston, to Miss Ann Wakeham, daughter of J. Wakeham, Esq. of Caldown.—At *East Stonehouse*, William Symonds, Esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Luscombe, daughter of Matthew Luscombe, Esq.

Died. At *Exeter*, Mrs. Juliana Hole, relict of the late Rev. Richard Hole, Rector of Northcawton and Chumleigh.—At *Hengist-lodge*, aged 77, William Hamlyn Heywood, Esq.—At *Colybown*, aged 42, John Neule Badcock, Esq. of Harpford.

DORSETSHIRE.

On Thursday 5th May, the village of Stockland was visited by a most afflicting calamity.—A little before one o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. William Mathews, which, in the space of about two hours, entirely consumed the same, together with nine other dwellings, being nearly half the village, whereby more than forty inhabitants were bereft of their comfortable homes, and scattered for refuge amongst their sympathizing neighbours. The misfortune is supposed to have arisen from some furze in the room, the use of which, many recent disasters shew to be very dangerous, unless attended to with great care. Had not a part been insured, the loss would have been ruinous to some, and will now be severely felt.

Married. At *Lytchet Minster*, the Rev. Matthew Wasse Place, Rector of Hampreston, to Miss Frances Growden Jeffery, youngest daughter of John Jeffery, Esq. M. P. for Poole.—At *Froome St. Quintin*, Thomas Cowdry, Esq. of Langdon, to Miss Baker, niece of the late George Baker, Esq.

Died. At *Lyme Regis*, Jeremiah Redwood, Esq. formerly of Bath.—In *Cranborne Workhouse*, aged 104, — Young. He had long resided in the workhouse, but till within the last four years retained sufficient strength to work at husbandry labour, three or four hours a day.—At *Thaw Farm*, near Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Sledger. About two in the morning, three robbers broke into the house and alarmed the family, and the farmer and his wife were bound together in bed. There was only a maid-servant, of the name of Sarah Cullum, in the house; and she fled at the alarm. At four o'clock in the morning, two hours after the servant had escaped, she procured assistance; when the poor old man and woman were found dead, and mangled in a shocking manner. Their ages amounted to 120 years; they were unable to make resistance, and the house had been completely plundered. One of the villains worked on the farm, according to the information of the servant, and he has decamped.

DURHAM.

Married. Mr. William Carter, master and owner of the Sandwich of Stockton, aged 53, to Miss Phoebe Peath, aged 21. They never saw each other till the evening preceding their nuptials, and the match was made up in less than five minutes.

ESSEX.

Married. At *Walthamstow*, J. F. Timmens, Esq. late commander of the Royal George East Indiaman, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, eldest daughter of Robert Anderson, Esq.

Died. At *Maryland Point*, aged 71, Christopher Court, Esq.—At *Great Eddon*, aged 85, Mrs. Sly, relict of the late Thomas Sly, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Ploughing Match, for the Premiums of the Bath and West of England Society, took place at Hunter's Hill, in the parish of Kingscote, in this county, on the 10th of last month. In a field contiguous to Hunter's Hill, (a two-years clover ley) ground was previously marked out in half acres, for the choice (by lot

lot) of such competitors as might present themselves. At the appointed hour, three ploughs appeared on the ground. They were all of that denomination of ploughs, called *Berestone*, the sort almost exclusively now used in that neighbourhood. One was drawn by two oxen, with a driver; another with two horses, without a driver; and a third by one horse, without a driver. The two horses finished their half acre in two hours and twenty-eight minutes. The two oxen ploughed the same quantity of ground in three hours and fourteen minutes; and the one horse the same portion, in three hours and seventeen minutes. The performance of the latter was truly extraordinary. The judges pronounced the plough drawn by the two oxen entitled to the first premium, and that drawn by the two horses to the second.

Married. At the *Friends Meeting-house*, Bristol, Mr. James Charlton, of Kings-square, to Miss E. Ash, youngest daughter of Edward Ash, Esq.

Died. At Bristol, Mrs. Langley, widow of the late John Langley, Esq. of Pershore.—At *Teokesbury*, after a short illness, Mr. William Smith, attorney at law. A gentleman whom it was only necessary to know, to admire and esteem; of very considerable professional talents, of a mind susceptible of every friendly and social sentiment, and whose loss will be long regretted, not only by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, but by the town in general.—At *Newnham*, aged 60, in consequence of the injury he sustained in endeavouring to extinguish the flames which occasioned the death of his wife, (p. 492), John Matthews, Esq. attorney.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At *Hale*, James Powell, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Elizabeth May, youngest daughter of the late Joseph May, Esq. of Hale-house.—At *Whitchurch*, John Barrows, Esq. of Wedmore, Somerset, to Miss Charlotte Andrews, second daughter of Major Andrews, of Henley.

Died. At *Melchet Park-farm*, Mrs. Wolff, wife of James Weston Wolff, Esq. only son of Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of Mellyfont Abbey, in Somersetshire.—At *Winchester*, aged 73, Joseph Barker, M. D. mayor of that city.—At *Hamble*, aged 63, Mrs. Bradby, wife of Admiral Bradby.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At *Yarkhill*, Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, Esq. of Monachty, Cardiganshire, to Miss VEVERS, only daughter of Mr. VEVERS, of Yarkhill.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Cheshunt*, Mrs. Martha Clyde, relict of James Clyde, Esq. late one of the principal officers of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth.—At *St. Alban's*, aged 76, Timothy Fisher, Esq. late of Holborn-bridge.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. Philip Neville Jodrell, B. A. Rector of Yelling, to Miss Sarah Pye, only daughter of Samuel Pye, Esq. of St. Martin's Plain.

KENT.

The town of Dover has lately been in great danger from a dreadful fire which broke out at mid-day in the warehouse of Messrs. Fector and Co. adjoining the Ordnance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in cooping some casks of turpentine, throwing the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine; it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool, in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury nothing could resist. The whole range of warehouses of Messrs. Fector, which fronted the York House, are entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the Danish ships; the Ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house, is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings materially injured. A Greek ship at the Quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings, were depositories for Mr. Congreve's rockets, and other combustibles, which could not at all be got out, and several explosions

gions took place, the last of which carried away the roof, rafters, and materials of the buildings, and caused great alarm. No further damage was however done, and the fire was got under between eight and nine in the evening. The loss is supposed to exceed 30,000*l*.

Married. At *Hayes*, Major Pilkington, to Miss Gibbs, only daughter to the Attorney General.—At *Folkestone*, John Scott, Esq. supervisor of the Customs, to Miss M. Castle, eldest daughter of John Castle, one of the Jurats of Folkestone.

LANCASHIRE.

Married. At *Manchester*, William Daniell, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Mary Ann Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. Robinson.—At *Ormskirk*, Mr. William Branduth, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Chappell.—At *Bishop's-court*, Isle of Man, the Rev. John Morris, of Queen's county, Ireland, to Miss Shaw, of Douglas.

Died. At *Manchester*, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Scholes, of Church-street. Her life was peculiarly distinguished by unaffected exemplary piety, frankness of manners, kindness and benevolence towards her friends, and extensive charity to the poor.—At *Salford*, William Beck, Esq.—At *Douglas*, Isle of Man, Mrs. Fannin, relict of the late Mr. Peter Fannin, of the Royal Navy, one of the circumnavigators with Capt. Cook.—At *Bridge-place*, near Douglas, aged 67, Mrs. Cubbon, relict of William Cubbon, Esq. of Kirk Marown.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At *Bloxholm*, Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Nottingham-place, to Mary, only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton.

Died. At *Waleot*, near *Stamford*, aged 42, Benjamin Burton, Esq. Some months ago he fractured his skull by a fall from his horse while hunting, from the effects of which he had almost recovered, when venturing too ardently in pursuit of his favourite amusement he brought on a brain fever, which terminated his life in a few days to the great regret of all who knew him.—At *Barton upon Humber*, Mr. John Hall, farmer. While following his sheep, apparently in perfect health, he dropped down and instantly expired.—At *Belgrave*, aged 47, Joseph Winter, Esq.

NORFOLK.

Married. At *Coltishall*, The Rev. Joseph Clumh, late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Gurney, relict of Bartlet Gurney, Esq.—At *Cromer*, Joselyn Thomas, Esq. of Everton, Queen's County, Ireland, to Miss Charlotte Partridge, third daughter of the late Henry Partridge, Esq. of Cromer.

Died. At *Cringlesford*, aged 39, Cremer Cremer, Esq.—At *Harleston*, Capt. Nunn Pretymann, of the East Suffolk Militia.—At *Drayton Lodge*, aged 30, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, wife of Lieut. Col. the Hon. William Fitzroy. Her amiable and mild disposition, her virtuous mind, and her exemplary conduct endeared her to all who knew her, and her loss will long be deplored by her family and numerous friends.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At *Rockingham*, John Henry Palmer, Esq. second son of Sir John Palmer, of Charlton, to the Hon. Mary Grace Watson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Sondes.

Died. At *Culworth*, Mrs. Mary Biker, relict of the Rev. Thomas Biker, late vicar of that place.—At *Northampton*, the Rev. Thomas Percy, L. L. D. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He was nephew to the celebrated Bishop of Dromore, the last edition of whose valuable and interesting "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," he edited. To this work he was preparing the addition of a fourth volume, which was announced so long since as March, 1807; and which will not, we trust, even now be withheld from the literary world, to whom Dr. Percy's taste and information on the subject are well known.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married. At *Bamburgh*, George Turnbull, Esq. of Dunbar, to Miss Susan Weatherly, second daughter of the late John Weatherly, Esq. of Outchester.—At *Kirknewton*, James Rea, Esq. of Hartleburnhead, in Roxburghshire, to Miss Grey, daughter of the late William Grey, Esq. of Kummerston.—At *Hexham*, the Rev. Robert Clarke, to Miss Shaftoe, only daughter of the late Charles Shaftoe, Esq.

Died. At *Alston*, aged 72, Robert Hodgson, Esq.—At *Broomhouse*, aged 74, James Wilkie, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. William Nicholas Darnell, of Corpus Christi College, and Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, of St. John's, M. A. Students in Divinity, are admitted Bachelors in Divinity.

William McMichael, M. A. of Christ Church, Student in Medicine, is admitted Bachelor of Medicine.

The Rev. William Hatter, of Christ Church, Rev. Hugh Casement Carleton, of Worcester College, Rev. Edward Careless of Wadham College, B. A. are admitted Masters of Arts.

Messrs. William Thomas Brice, of Oriel College, John Rushnell, of Pembroke College, Thomas Dawson Allen, and John Penn Allen, of University College, John Brettel, of Wadham College, Frederic Chopper, of St. John's College, Henry Barkin, and John Collinson Bisset, of St. Edmund hall, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

William Hamilton, B. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, is incorporated Bachelor of Arts of Magdalen Hall.

Died. At *Witney*, aged 65, Mr. John Trimmell, surgeon.—At *Deddington*, aged 65, Samuel Churchill, Esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died. At *Market Overton*, Mrs. Stevens, she was in apparently good health and engaged in her household affairs when she dropped down and expired without uttering a word.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At *Erbistock*, Evan Jones, Esq. of Gellewig, Cardiganshire, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 23d regiment, to Miss Kenyon, eldest daughter of the late Roger Kenyon, Esq. of Cefn.—At *Shrewsbury*, Samuel Tuffley Harding, Esq. banker of Tamworth, to Miss Bage.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At *Bath*, Thomas Griffith, Esq. to Miss Iggulden, daughter of J. Iggulden, Esq. of Deal.—John Collinridge, Esq. of Sunbury House, Middlesex, to Miss Crosse, daughter of the Rev. T. Crosse.—At *Walcot*, the Rev. William Hooper, rector of Carlton-cum, Chillington, in Bedfordshire, to Miss J. Adams, youngest daughter of the Rev. Simon Adams, late of Laundon Grange, Bucks.—The Rev. John Godfrey Thomas, eldest son of Sir John Thomas, Bart. to Miss Frances Ram, daughter of S. Ram, Esq. of Ramis Fort, in the county of Wexford, and niece of Earl Courtown.—At *Bathwick*, Richard Saunders, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Newton, of Wheat-hill, Derby.

Died. At *Bath*, aged 57, Admiral John Brown.—Mrs. Jeffery, relict of Alderman Hayley, and sister to the long celebrated John Wilkes, Esq. whose wit and abilities she in a great measure possessed, added to a most benevolent heart.—William Perry, M. D. an eminent accoucheur, and a Member of the Common Council of the city.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At *Stone*, aged 45, Richard William Topp, Esq. many years an officer in the 14th regiment of foot, and afterwards Major of the Stone Volunteers.—At *Lane End*, aged 80, Mrs. Jane Hyatt, a maiden lady. While alone in

in the parlour her cloathes by some accident caught fire, and before she perceived her alarming situation (being totally blind) and assistance could be procured, she was so much scorched as to survive but a few hours.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At *Creching St. Mary*, Robert Sheppard, Esq. of Tunstall, to Miss Gale, of Orford, only daughter of the late Captain Gale, royal navy.—At *Freston*, John Worcester, Esq. of London, to Miss Jacobs, only daughter S. Jacobs, Esq.—At *Newmarket*, William Wright, a private in the Western Suffolk militia, to Sarah Whiterod, in order to claim a portion of 21*l.* which was left by the Will of the late John Perram, Esq. who gamed a great fortune on the turf, and who devised the above sum to any young man and woman, native parishioners of Newmarket, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, making oath that they are not worth 20*l.* This portion has been bequeathed many years, but was never before claimed. The parties must be married on the Thursday in Easter week.

Died. At *Bocking*, aged 37, the Right Hon. and very Reverend Lord Charles Aynsley, only brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol. His Lordship took the name of Aynsley on his marriage with Miss Aynsley, of Littleharle Tower, in Northumberland.—At *Pakenham*, Mrs. Casborne, wife of the Rev. John Spring Casborne.—At *Brandon*, Mrs. Toosey, relict of the Rev. Philip Toosey, formerly rector of Stonham Jermingham, and vicar of Kenton, in this county.—At *Haverhill*, aged 83, Mr. James Webb, formerly a respectable manufacturer of that place.—At *Henley Hall*, Mrs. Sleergin, only daughter of the late John Gould, Esq. of Woodford-bridge, Essex.

SURREY.

Married. By special licence at Hampton Lodge, Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart. to Miss Margaret Mandeville.—At *Clapham*, the Rev. J. W. Baugh, Chancellor of Bristol, to Miss Charlotte Hibbert, second daughter of George Hibbert, Esq. and at the same home, Samuel Hibbert, Esq. to Miss Caroline Hibbert, third daughter of the same gentleman.—At *Lambeth*, John Turner, Esq. of Stockwell Common, to Miss Shewell, eldest daughter of Edward Shewell, Esq.

Died. At *Croydon*, aged 87, the Rev. John Griffies, M. A. Rector of Chipstead, which he had held upwards of fifty years.—At *Farnham*, C. Chitty, Esq.—At *Camberwell*, aged 53, Mrs. Martha Gill, wife of Mr. George Gill. She was in the act of making tea and apparently in good health, when suddenly her head fell forward. Her brother who was present caught her in his arms, but she expired instantly without a sigh or a groan. She was a most cheerful and affectionate woman, and has left a husband and five children to lament her loss.

SUSSEX.

Died. At *Arundell*, John Bushby, Esq. banker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At *Birmingham*, William Francis, Esq. of Edgebaston House, to Miss Bird, of Islington-row.—At *Rugby*, the Rev. John Marriot, M. A. Student of Christ-church, Oxford; third son of the Rev. Dr. Marriot, of Coleshatch, Leicestershire, to Miss Mary Anne Harris, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Harris, Esq.

Died. At *Coventry*, aged 80, Mrs. Butterworth, relict of the Rev. John Butterworth.—At *Haunchwood House*, near Nuneaton, aged 64, Alexander Donald, Esq. of the city of Glasgow, formerly one of its magistrates, and many years an eminent American merchant in London.—At *Birmingham*, aged 48, Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon, to the general hospital. He was justly celebrated for his dexterity and success as an operator, and for science, promptitude, and skill in all the branches of his profession.—Simon Villers, Esq. late of Wolverhampton.—Aged 86, Mrs. Cecilia Wagner.—Aged 66, John Collins, Esq. printer and proprietor of the Birmingham Chronicle, and author of the

Evening

Evening Brawl, an oral entertainment of story, song, and sentiment, which he delivered for many years with great success and approbation in the metropolis, and principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Collins was a native of Bath, and very early in life made his appearance on the Bath stage, where in the progress of a few years he filled as great a variety of parts as were ever so respectably performed by any actor whatever. Parts in tragedy, genteel comedy, low comedy, and the old men, and country boys, in farce and operas were all admirably sustained by him. But the chief merit of Mr. Collins lay in his lyric compositions, and the feeling, comic, and unaffected style in which he sang them. Those who have heard his "Down-hill of Life," "The Chapter of Kings," "The Golden Days of Good Queen Bess," and scores of similar effusions, will not soon lose the memory of the pleasure they afforded. He was the most successful of all the followers of George Alexander Stevens, as an original and humorous lecturer, and by the exertions of his mental powers, acquired a competency, that made the downhill of his own life smooth and comfortable.—Mr. John Collard, chemist, author of "The Essentials and Praxis of Logic."—Thus within a few days, has Birmingham lost two of its greatest literary ornaments: Collins as a poet, and Collard as a logician, will be long remembered by that neighbourhood as men, who, to those powers of mind which command admiration, added those qualities which conciliate esteem.

WILTSHIRE.

The manufactures of broad cloath in this county is on the increase. From the report of the inspector to the magistrates at the quarter sessions, at Salisbury, it appeared that upwards of 2000 pieces were manufactured more than in any preceding year.

Married. At Bradford, William Gaisford, Esq. third son of John Gaisford, Esq. of Ilford House, to Miss Caroline Bush, third daughter of Thomas Bush, Esq.

Died. At Cherton, Mrs. Clarke, wife of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, vicar of that parish.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Hagley, the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. for Fowey, to the Honourable Caroline Lyttleton, daughter to the Right Honourable Lord Lyttleton.

Died. At Worcester, aged 69, Mrs. Pruen, relict of the late Mr. Pruen, of College-yard. She was most exemplary in the fulfilment of the relative duties of wife, mother, and friend. Her actions were directed by the pure principles of Christianity, and her virtues will long be remembered by the large circle of her relations and friends.

YORKSHIRE.

State of the Woollen Manufactory, from March 25, 1807, to March 25, 1808, as given at Pontefract Session.

Narrow Cloths.

Milled this year,	-	161,816 pieces, containing,	5,931,253 yards.
Last year,	-	175,334	6,430,101
Decreased		13,518	498,848

Broad Cloths.

Milled this year,	-	263,024	8,422,143
Last year,	-	290,269	9,561,178
Decreased		26,245	1,139,035

Married. At York, William Butler Laird, Esq. to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late George Lloyd, Esq.—At Rippon, George Ormsby, Esq. of Darlington, to Miss Margaret Askwith.—The Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, A. M. of North Otterington, to Miss Ann Hodgson.—At Lockington, John Barber Orden, Esq. son of John Orden, Esq. Mayor of Beverly, to Miss

Miss Elizabeth Ann Lundy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Lundy.—At *Sculcoates*, Matthew Robinson Legge, Esq. of East Rainton, Durham, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of the late Captain Hunter, of the Nottingham Fencible Infantry.—At *Otley*, Mr. George Rastrick of Hawkesworth, aged 78, to Mrs. Milton, of Barley-woodhead, aged 60. In compliance with a vulgar notion, that the wife being married in a state of nudity, exonerates her husband from legal obligations to discharge any demands on her purse. The bride disrobed herself at the altar, and stood shivering in her chemise, only while the marriage ceremony was performed.

Died. At *York*, aged 32, Captain John Atkinson, of the 88th regt.—Aged 85, Mrs. Ruth Healy, formerly of Doncaster.—At *Upper House*, near Bradford, aged 26, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, Esq. one of the people called Quakers. The superior qualities of this amiable young woman, cause her loss to be severely felt and lamented by a numerous and extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.—At *Loversall*, near Doncaster, aged 27, George Augustus Cook, Esq. eldest son of Sir George Cooke, of Wheatly, Bart.—At *Maldon*, Lieut. Dundas, of the 43d regiment. At two o'clock in the morning, he set out from the mess-room with three other officers, with a candle and lanthron to bathe in the salt water, and was drowned.

WALES.

Married. At *Haverfordwest*, Dr. John Daubeny, of the Commons, London, to Miss Fortune, daughter of the late Joseph Fortune, Esq.—At *Nantmel*, Radnorshire, Mr. Edward Lewis, of Gwernenydd, to Miss Charlotte Davies, daughter of John Davies, Esq. of Kevonkidd's Hall.

Died. At *Dumpledale*, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. John Jordan, while in the act of shaving himself, he dropped down and immediately expired.—At *Newhouse*, near Cardiff, Thomas Lewis, Esq. a Captain in the Eastern Glamorgan Volunteer Infantry. At *Penynant*, Denbighshire, aged 97, T. Griffith, Esq.—At *Ruthen*, Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Maesannod.—At *Denbigh*, Mrs. Roberts, mother of James Roberts, Esq. banker.—At *Trevel hall*, Mrs. Hollingshead, wife of L. B. Hollingshead, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married. At *Edinburgh*, Lieutenant General Campbell, of Lochmell, to Miss Augusta Murray, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Murray, of Ochiltryre.—Captain John Francis Birch, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Clementina Hunter Blair, daughter of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, Bart.—Captain Donald Campbell, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ann Irwin Douglas, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.—James Wilson, Esq. of Cairnbanno, to Miss J. M. Knight, eldest daughter of Robert Knight, Esq. of Rosebank.—William Baillie, Esq. to Miss Grace Margaret M'Kenzie, daughter of the late John M'Kenzie, Esq. of Dolphington.—At *Barns*, Thomas Young, Esq. of Rosetta, Inspector General of his Majesty's Hospitals, to Miss Violet Burnett, daughter of James Burnett, Esq. of Barns.—At *Galston*, the Rev. Lewis Balfour, minister of Sorn, to Miss Henrietta Scott Smith, daughter of the Rev. D. Smith.—At *Keppenross*, James Russell, Esq. of Woodside, to Miss Mary Stirling, third daughter of John Stirling, Esq. of Keppendavie.

Died. At *Edinburgh*, D. John Rymer, many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy.—Aged 76, Robert Kennedy, Esq. of Richmond Place.—Mr. John Hallion, of the Theatre Royal.—Mrs. Joan Nisbet, wife of William Chalmers, Esq. of Wester Dalry.—Mr. Archibald Ocheltree, jeweller, many years assaymaster to the incorporation of Goldsmiths.—At *Glasgow*, aged 74, John Campbell, senr. Esq.—James Richmond, Esq. Major of the Royal Regiment of Scots Grey Dragoons.—At *Achmere*, in Assynt, aged 76, Kenneth Scobie, Esq.—At *Cullen*, aged 73, in the fifty-third year of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Grant.—At *Dunse*, aged 15, Miss Atchison, daughter of Mr. Atchison, Renton Barns. This young lady on sitting down after walking a minuet at the dancing-school, complained of giddiness and in a moment after fell

fell lifeless among her youthful companions.—At *Symington*, the Rev. Alexander Flockhart.—At *Kelso*, Mrs. Helen Bennett, relict of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Tempendean.—At *Little Milton of Urr*, aged 82, John Affleck, Esq.—At *Leslie*, aged 83, in the 49th year of his ministry, the Rev. George Willis.

IRELAND.

Married. At *Cork*, Capt. Augustus Herse, Brigade Major in the King's German Legion, to Miss Theodosia Arabella King, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Wm. King, of Mallow. At *Clairville*, the seat of the Lady's father, C. J. Peshall, Esq. Captain of the 88th regiment, to Miss Letitia Martin, eldest daughter of Richard Martin, Esq. M. P. for the county of Galway.

Died. On the 12th inst. at *Moir House*, in Dublin, Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Moira, aged 77. Her Ladyship was daughter of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and by the death of her brother Francis Earl of Huntingdon, without issue, she succeeded to the ancient baronies of Hungerford, Hastings, Botreaux, Molins, Moels, Peverell, Newmarch, and De Homet. The Countess had a numerous family, of whom now survive, Ann, Countess of Aylesbury; Francis, Earl of Moira; John Theophilus; Selina, Countess of Granard; and Lady Charlotte Rawdon. This lady was uncommonly gifted! great powers of memory, great quickness of intellect, and a peculiar easy, yet splendid elocution, with which she adorned whatever subject she touched upon, whether the mere passing events of the day, the various topics of literature, or those useful arts by which the community is benefitted, and the resources of a nation enlarged. Her acquaintance with such branches of knowledge was by no means limited or superficial, on the contrary, some learned societies have borne respectful testimony to her acquirements in this particular, and the real utility which flowed from the productions of her active and discerning genius. She was married to the late Earl of Moira in Feb. 1752, and resided in Dublin, or the North of Ireland (with the exception of one year's absence in France) for more than half a century; for the long period of fifty-six years. Let those who remember what Moira House was in the earlier days of that period, when she led, and reflected a grace upon every beneficial fashion; when she cultivated the fine arts; when she rendered her house the favourite spot where every person of genius or talents in Dublin, or who visited Dublin, loved most to resort to; let such persons say, whether Moira House, and its illustrious lady, as well as its truly noble and beneficent Lord, deserve not every panegyric which gratitude can bestow. She was the last in a direct line of the great name of Hastings—the last!! a word when so applied, every liberal nature will dwell upon with melancholy sensations even to enthusiasm—such are, perhaps, the universal feelings of mankind in favour of exalted birth, which a vain-glorious philosopher never can eradicate, that when a race of nobility, distinguished by the length of years during which they wore their honours uninterrupted, is finally terminated, the extinction of such a family is regarded, not without a generous sympathy; but when the tomb closes on a noble matron, the representative of a great House, with whose history the best, and, perhaps, most inspiring images of our earliest days, are associated, and herself not inferior to any in that history, it is scarcely possible, even for a stranger, not to hang over such a tomb, without every emotion of sorrow, of regret, and of veneration. Such sentiments may ill accord with a frivolous, and, in some respects, a selfish age. Be it so—yet this age, even under the influence of a more than iron war, and much bigotry, has not lost “all its original brightness,” but retains much of its good old virtues undiminished. It possesses domestic charity at least; and those who know how to appreciate charity, will learn to venerate the memory of the good Countess of Moira, for in truth she may be said to have been Charity itself. She had a strong resemblance, in many respects, to her ancestors: a lofty spirit, magnificence of disposition, untired hospitality—altogether, she was a lady of other times; and when she mingled with society more than her increased infirmities would of late years allow, few persons ever beheld her without something of more heroic days passing in indistinct, yet splendid array, before the imagination. In the reception of persons

of

of the first distinction at her house, there was an air, a dignity, will hardly be equalled, and never can be surpassed. But the noble manner, the imposing ceremonial of her life, leave but slight vestiges for remembrance, compared to those intrinsic and domestic virtues which give to the female sex their truest ornament. In all the private relations of life, she was, to the utmost, valuable! Her maternal duties she fulfilled with the enlightened spirit, and more, perhaps, than the sensibility of a Cornelia. They could only be equalled by the unceasing assiduities, the soothing tenderness, the sweet and pious and filial regards which accompanied her to her last hour. Ireland will long have cause to regret her—she cultivated its best interests—to the gentry, she displayed an example of attachment to the country which they might have well imitated—to the peasantry, of all descriptions, she was a guardian friend—to every illiberal party-distinction, whether arising from a false zeal for the state or religion, she was an unprejudiced enlightened opponent. From the contemplation of such a character it is indeed not easy to withdraw.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At Paramaribo, Surinam, Oct. 18, 1807, Charles Frederici, Esq. (son of J. F. Frederici, Esq. late governor of that colony) to Miss Van Omarron, of the same place.

Died. Suddenly, Christian VII. king of Denmark. He was born on the 29th of January, 1749. In the year 1766 he was married to the Princess Carolina Matilda, sister of our Monarch. The unfortunate history of that princess, owing, it is generally supposed, to the enmity of the queen dowager, has long been a subject of regret in this country. The late king of Denmark came over to this country in the year 1767, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect by all ranks of people. Soon after his return to Denmark his faculties, which were never bright, sunk into a decay which wholly unfitted him for the duties of his situation, and his kingdom has ever since been governed under his name, without the least chance that he should have been able to resume his royal functions.

Drowned, near Memel, Lord Royston, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke. He had embarked at Leiban for Sweden, but the vessel in which he sailed was stranded near Memel, and his Lordship, with two of his servants, and several other passengers, were washed overboard and lost. Perhaps a more promising young nobleman was never given to a country's hopes, or more untimely snatched away. At an age when most are content to study the ancient authors, with a view only to attain the language in which they wrote, his Lordship was so thoroughly master of their contents, that he translated the most obscure of them with a spirit and clearness not inferior to the originals. It was from the desire of adding to the store of ancient and modern learning which he possessed, the advantages which result from personal observation and from travel, that his Lordship quitted the splendour of an affluent home, and encountered the dangers under which he finally perished. By his death the reversionary interest of the Earl of Hardwicke's family in the patent place of Clerk of the Common Pleas, in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, is reduced to the two lives of the Earl and his surviving son, Lord Charles, on whom the title of Royston devolves.

"Uno avulso non defecit alter
 "Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo."

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The country to which the public curiosity has been principally attracted during the last month, is Spain. The policy of Napoleon in causing the Spanish troops to be sent upon distant service, whilst he gradually inundated Spain

Spain with French soldiers, rendered him, under the deplorable weakness of the crown, and unpopularity of the minister, the undisputed arbiter of its fate. Immediately after the revolution which placed the Prince of Asturias on the throne in the room of his deposed father, the Grand Duke of Berg (General Murat) on March 24, entered Madrid at the head of the French army, and was received with apparent cordiality by the inhabitants. The Spanish nation in general continued to express their joy on the change of the crown, and especially on the fall of the Prince of Peace, who was committed to custody, while all his effects were seized and confiscated. In the meantime the French emperor advanced to Bayonne, without any explicit declaration of the part he meant to act on the occasion. It soon, however, appeared, that it was his intention to assume the decision of the great cause between the father and son; and Bayonne presently witnessed the arrival of the old king of Spain with his queen, and of the new king, to put themselves in the hands of the modern disposer of crowns and sceptres, and await his final award. In the true spirit of a regular and established sovereign, Napoleon has declared against a popular revolution, and has decreed the restoration of king Charles, and the deposition of king Ferdinand; but in order to prevent any renewal of the contest, he has most considerately kept them both, with the Prince of Peace, in France, and has appointed the Grand Duke of Berg lieutenant-general of the kingdom of Spain—that is, his lieutenant-general. This open subversion of the independence of a great nation has not taken place without some tokens of the spirit by which it was once actuated. On May 2d a very serious insurrection broke out in Madrid, in which it appears that the Grand Duke was brought into great personal danger till he was rescued by some of his grenadiers. It became necessary to employ all the force of the French troops, with thirty pieces of cannon, loaded with grape-shot, to clear the streets, before tranquillity could be restored; and doubtless a number of lives have been lost on the occasion. Risings in favour of Ferdinand have also taken place at Toledo and in other cities, but have been quelled by the French arms. These disturbances have moved Napoleon to declare, that any further outrages offered to his soldiers shall be attended “with the subjugation of all Spain.” Is any thing, then, wanting to its subjugation? It is to be observed, that the details of these transactions are as yet imperfectly known, and that some accounts state the first losses of the French at Madrid to have been very serious.

Sweden alone of the other countries of Europe has excited any lively interest. Its sovereign's singular policy of deserting the defence of the part of his dominions invaded by the Russians, and endeavouring to indemnify himself by conquest from another power, has hitherto been attended with little success. The Russian troops entered Abo, the capital of Finland, in March, and the duchy was declared to be thenceforth for ever incorporated with the Russian empire. Since that time, the strong fortress of Sweaborg has surrendered to them, with the flotilla in its harbour; which last, by the terms of capitulation, is to be restored to Sweden, when England restores to Denmark its captured fleet. The king has been so much mortified by this capture as to cashier the commander of the place and all the officers who concurred in its surrender. The Swedish army employed in the invasion of Norway has met with a check, and without the co-operation of an English force it seems likely that the enterprise will prove abortive.

The Russians have made descents upon the isles of Gothland and Aland which they still retain.

The French appear to be dissatisfied with the exertions of the Danes in the common cause, and a body of Spanish auxiliaries has forcibly taken quarters in Altona.

The differences between the Dey of Algiers and the French are said to be compromised.

The united Toulon and Rochefort squadrons in considerable force sailed to Corfu, with a convoy of troops and other succours to the Seven Islands, and returned in safety. They are now blocked up in Toulon by a British squadron.

The small French island of Desada, in the West Indies, surrendered to a British armament on March 30th.

The island of Madeira has been formally restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, who appears to be firmly established at the Brazils.

In the British parliament a new bill has been brought in and passed, for restraining the grant of reversionary places by the crown. Its operation is, however, limited to a year, and it is in several respects altered from that which was rejected by the Lords.

A bill has been introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for allowing the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt to grant annuities in place of 3 per cent. stock. (See further our Commercial Report.)

One of the principal subjects of debate in the House of Commons has been the proposed measure of employing sugar instead of grain in the distillery. It has been vigorously opposed by the country gentlemen of all parties, as prejudicial to the agricultural interest of the nation, and ministers have had but small majorities on the divisions.

A petition to the House of Commons from the Catholics of Ireland was presented by Mr. Grattan, and gave occasion to a spirited debate; but the motion for its being referred to a committee was rejected by a large majority.

A similar motion, introduced to the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, met with a like fate.

Intelligence is received of the safe arrival of the English troops under Sir John Moore, at Gottenburg.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The Annuity plan, lately brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has excited considerable attention. Its first effect was to raise stocks, although its object, and probably its ultimate tendency, will be to prevent their rise above a given point. The reason for the measure is as follows:—Until the present year Government have had occasion to borrow a larger sum than they paid off; but it now happens that the latter is the greater of the two; the amount of the sinking fund exceeding the amount of the loan. Next year, even if we continue at war, it is likely that the loan will be still less, and the sinking fund still greater; so that the high price of stocks, instead of being a benefit to Government, becomes a disadvantage. It is now, therefore, matter of consideration to prevent the progressive rise of stocks. The direct way to do this would be, to lessen the amount of the sinking fund, by relieving the country of the most pernicious of the taxes. This is the method which would be recommended by the political economists, several of whom are adverse to the plan of a sinking fund. Mr. George Craufurd, an eminent English merchant

chant resident at Rotterdam, has written a pamphlet to shew, that to withdraw money from the people to form a sinking fund, interferes materially with the progress of national prosperity. But the stock-holders, the bankers, and, in general, the more opulent part of our traders, regard the sinking fund as the rock of our salvation. Without much enquiry into its principles, they conclude that a measure must be generally beneficial, the operation of which is beneficial as far as comes under the sphere of their own particular observation. We do not profess to know the sentiments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor of his colleagues in office; but even were they on the side of the political economists, it is not likely that they would venture to oppose the general sense of the monied interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, endeavours to prevent the further rise of stocks, not by subtracting from the sinking fund, but by changing its direction. He does not venture to apply a half, a third, or a fourth of that fund to a different purpose, but he seeks to apply it to the same purpose in a different way. At present the commissioners of the sinking fund come regularly into the market, and purchase while the books are open at the rate of 300,000*l.* a week—an amount so large as to sweep the greatest part of the floating stock in the market. The higher, however, the price of stock, the less of it can be extinguished by a given sum of money. Therefore, to prevent a further rise of price, the Chancellor of the Exchequer wishes a portion of this sinking fund to be appropriated to annuities, the amount so appropriated to be a deduction from the 300,000*l.* a week at present employed for the purposes of redemption. A few days ago there was published a set of tables for the calculation of annuities, in exchange for consols and reduced stock, from which we extract the following terms, in progressions of five years. The calculation is made on the average price of the stock, from 60 to 80. We make our extract from the present price:—

Annuity for every 100*l.* Stock, at the present Price of Consols, viz. 67 and under 68.

Age.	For a single Life.	For two Lives, and the Survivor, where the elder shall not exceed the younger by more than 5 years.		For two Lives, where the elder shall not exceed the younger by more than twenty years.	
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
35	4 17	3	19	4	4
40	5 3	4	3	4	10
45	5 10	4	7	4	16
50	5 19	4	14	5	5
55	6 11	5	2	5	16
60	7 6	5	12	6	11
65	8 7	6	7		
70	10 0	7	10		
75					
and upw.	12 13	9	5		

It thus appears, that a person aged 35, possessed of 100*l.* consols or reduced, and who receives 3*l.* a year interest if he keeps the stock for his heirs, will receive 4*l.* 17*s.* during life, if he sink the stock.

Considerable doubts are entertained in regard to the extent to which this plan may be carried, an opinion being current that few persons will be desirous of buying annuities; not but that the allowance is liberal, but because it is adverse to the industrious habits of the country to sink a principal for an increase of interest. It is argued, that the business done in that way by the public offices is very limited. No doubt the known security of Government will induce many persons to sink their money who would not have adopted that measure on the security of individuals; but it still appears questionable to us whether

whether the sum so appropriated will be of sufficient amount to make any material deduction from the sinking fund.

The other great point which has engaged the attention of the mercantile part of the community, we may add of the nation at large, is the question of distilling from sugar instead of grain. We have often adverted to the calamitous state of the West India planter, and dwelt on the necessity of relief; but this measure is recommended by another consideration—the apprehension of an enhancement in the price of provisions. During two months the price of barley has been progressively on the rise; all grain, except wheat, has likewise been at advanced rates; and even wheat, although an abundant crop and cheap till lately, now begins to feel the effect of the scarcity of other sorts of grain, and is on the rise. It is next to a certainty that we shall have no importation this season either from the Baltic or the United States; and it is clear, from the average of the last five years, that we require about 1,500,000 quarters of foreign grain to make our supply equal to our consumption. The measure of distilling from sugar instead of grain offers a saving of about half that amount in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It deserves, therefore, the most serious consideration, especially if accompanied with such provisions as may prevent injury to the farmer. Let us briefly enquire how this is managed. The committee, sensible that a continuance of the prohibition of distilling from grain for another year might lessen the quantity of barley sown, promise, and in a manner pledge themselves, that it shall be for one year only. The crop at present on the ground was sown before the report was made, so that the quantity of land appropriated for barley could not be less on that account, nor will it be less next year, if, as is likely, the farmer be apprised by Christmas that the distillation from barley will be resumed. The only effect of the prohibition, therefore, will be to prevent barley from rising higher than it is; and as it is acknowledged on all hands to be at present too high, that effect will be beneficial to the country.

In Ireland the prejudices of the people are in favour of spirits illicitly distilled, or what they currently call whiskey. But this is the case only when provisions are plenty. When provisions are scarce, the people are aware that bread is of more consequence than whiskey, and they will second the efforts of Government to put down illicit stills, and to enforce distillation from sugar.

In Scotland the distillers were at first averse to the measure, but are now desirous of it. And here we cannot help remarking the superior science which the Scotch distillers, and, we must add, the Scotch farmers discover above their southern neighbours in their examination at the committee. To what is this to be ascribed? Are they born of more affluent families, so as to have more leisure for scientific enquiry? No—they are at the outset in general less affluent. Is there any difference in the climate or physical constitution of the people? No—the idea will not bear discussion. The true reason is, that in Scotland education is more generally diffused; it costs less; the plan of teaching is better understood; the incomes of their professors depend not on fixed salaries, but on the measure of their own exertions; and the consequence is, that these professors labour hard, and a taste for science becomes general.

Money has continued plenty during the whole of last month, and is likely so to remain while our foreign commerce is interrupted. There is no record of so general a stoppage of trade as the present in the annals of civilized Europe. It is hard to say whether America or Europe suffers most under this unfortunate suspension. It has been of shorter duration in America, indeed, but a new country is less able to support these shocks than one which is possessed of acquired capital. It is owing to the latter that Holland has been able to withstand thirteen years of hardship and privation.

Cotton, like other articles from America, is dear. Coffee, on the other hand, is cheap. Sugar has advanced a few shillings the cwt. in the course of the month. A small East India fleet of six sail is preparing to leave St. Helen's; and a West India convoy, the last of the season, has been talked of for the middle of the month, but, it is likely, will be deferred. The homeward-bound Leeward Island fleet continues to be expected in the beginning of July, and the Jamaica fleet soon after.

PRICE

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock - - - - -	239½
3 per Cent. reduced - - - - -	67½
3 per Cent. Cons. - - - - -	68½ 7½ 8
4 per Cent. - - - - -	84½
5 per Cent. Navy - - - - -	93½ 100 99½
Long Annuities - - - - -	18 9-16½
Imperial 3 per Cents. - - - - -	66½
India Stock - - - - -	178 7½
Consols for opening - - - - -	66½ 7½ 8

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in MAY 1808; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.

Leeds and Liverpool, 172l. ex. dividend.—Grand Junction Shares, 95l. to 100l. —Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 90l. for 100l.—Kennet and Avon, original shares, 21l. to 22l.—New ditto, 4l. to 5l. per share premium.—Croydon, 55l.—Ellesmere, 54l. to 56l.—West India Dock Stock, 148l. to 153l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. to 116l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 112l.—Imperial Assurance, 11½l. per cent. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY, 1808.

The crops of every description, perhaps, never wore a more universally favourable appearance than at this time; nor was there ever a fairer promise of general abundance of the fruits of the earth: this will, however, essentially depend on a favourable blooming season for the wheats, and warm and moderately dry weather in July, namely, about the time of St. Ewithin.

The latter-sown spring crops, and those upon cold lands, have wonderfully recovered, from the late rains and mild weather. Wheats have not run too much to grass, but appear a stout and branching crop, more especially those which are drilled or dibbled and well cleaned. The artificial grasses are very bushy, and sainfoin promises to be a great crop in most counties where it is cultivated. The bottoms of the natural grass very thick. Hops run up very strong and luxuriant, and the fruit trees were never more laden with blossom.

Throughout all the barley districts the opposition to the distillery bill is general, but in the strongest probability none of those inconveniences or mischiefs will ensue which are apprehended from the measure. Should it induce the custom of growing spring wheat upon some of the strongest barley lands, the change may be beneficial.

Much live stock has perished this spring from scarcity of food in Scotland and Ireland—a sure sign that there are parts of those countries into which improvement has not yet penetrated. Markets for lean stock looking upwards, and every fat article increasing in price and likely to be dearer. Wool low.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton, 5s. to 6s. Lamb, 6s. to 8s. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Pork, 5s. to 7s. Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. Fat, 4s. 8d. Skins, 10s. to 20s.

Meadow hay, 6 guineas per load. Clover ditto, 7 guineas. Straw, 15s. Oats in Mark-lane, 45s. to 50s. per qr.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The mild warm weather we have recently had, accompanied with frequent refreshing showers, has been exceedingly favourable to vegetation. The crops of wheat on fertile light lands, and those on deep strong soils, which were well water-furrowed and kept dry in the winter, appear vigorous, strong, and luxuriant, covering the ground well; and the wheats only, upon thin poor land,

or on those soils where the proper cultivation was neglected, appear bad and indifferent. Barley and oats are very flourishing, and the grass seeds recently sown come up well. Peas and beans grow fast; and the peas to be eaten green are nearly ready for the London markets. The writer of this has a pleasure in observing, that the grain and pulse of every kind at this time of the year never looked better or more promising than they do now; and the spring has been particularly favourable to the corn which has been top-dressed, now so generally the custom, and which is done at a considerable expence.

The winter tares, rye, and clovers sown for early summer soiling, will be strong heavy crops, and on some kindly soils have been already mown. Feeding sheep, ewes, and lambs have also been for some time in the clovers. Dairy and feeding stock have likewise been long since in the pastures, which are flourishing, and the meadows in a state of great forwardness. In some few situations near the metropolis the hay harvest has already commenced. The present good condition of the pastures promising a plenty of keep, has occasioned a considerable advance in the prices of milch cows, feeding stock for the grazier, store sheep and couples, which have been brought in great numbers to the late fairs and markets, where but little business has been done in the pig line, excepting in small stores for the dairy.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	72	11	61	1
Rye	50	7	51	2
Barley	41	4	40	3
Oats	33	0	33	7
Beans	57	6	61	3
Peas	66	5	63	5
Oatmeal	45	3	28	3
Bigg	—	—	32	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter concerning the pronunciation of the learned languages, in reply to T. F. does not appear to us to have elucidated the principal subject of his enquiry.

We have received a paper concerning Capital Punishments, the benevolent purpose of which would render us desirous to insert it; but the topic has so frequently been brought before the public, that unless either new facts, or new reasonings, were offered, we apprehend that no good end could be answered by placing it once more in the view of our readers.

We beg leave to remind our correspondents that we cannot insure the insertion of any articles of Literary Intelligence which are not sent to the publishers by the twentieth day of the month. Obituaries of deceased persons, containing animadversions on living characters, particularly when unauthenticated by the name of the person transmitting them, can have no place in the *Athenæum*.

The following pieces are left for return at Messrs. Longman's and Co.

Prose. J. R. Selections, B. C. T. 58th Psalm. Palamedes. Proprietor of the Lond. Instit. Disquisitor. E. L. M. D. L. L. D. Dartenauf. E. H.

Verse. E. W. H. J. D. L. Poems of Is. Roberts. Verses from Riev. Faber, Arundel. E. N. U. E. R. R. Liso. P. B. C. R.

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